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WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.
1874

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
7, Des Vaux Rd., Central.
Phone 87.

No. 18,697. 號七十九百六十八萬一第 日五十月三年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 25th, 1918. 四拜禮 號五十二月四年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 550 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
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1483

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12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of R.S.A. Air Rifles.

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1898

A LING & CO.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 "	" 15 "
11.00 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 "	" 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 "	" 10 "
2.15 " to 5.00 "	" 15 "
5.00 " to 6.00 "	" 10 "
NIGHT CLAS	
6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour	
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.00 " to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.00 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 "	" 10 "
6.00 " to 6.30 "	" 15 "
6.30 " to 8.30 "	" 10 "
NIGHTS CLAS as on Week Days	
SATURDAY	
Extra Cars at 12 Midnight	

SPECIAL CLAS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprode Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
1843

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Through Express. p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsoi)	dep.	7.25	7.30	8.50	8.55	9.50	9.55	10.50	10.55
SHUEI KONG	arr.	7.40	7.45	9.15	9.20	10.15	10.20	11.15	11.20
Shuei Ching	dep.	7.55	8.05	9.30	9.35	10.30	10.35	11.30	11.35
Shing Shui	dep.	8.10	8.15	9.40	9.45	10.40	10.45	11.40	11.45
Public	dep.	8.25	8.30	10.00	10.05	11.00	11.05	12.00	12.05
Tai Po Market.	dep.	8.40	8.50	10.15	10.20	11.15	11.20	12.15	12.20
Tai Po	dep.	8.55	9.05	10.30	10.35	11.30	11.35	12.30	12.35
Shuei Ching	arr.	9.10	9.20	10.45	10.50	11.45	11.50	12.45	12.50
Yuenail	dep.	9.25	9.35	10.55	11.00	12.00	12.05	13.00	13.05
Hong Yon	dep.	9.40	9.50	11.10	11.15	12.15	12.20	13.15	13.20
Public	arr.	9.55	10.05	11.25	11.30	12.30	12.35	13.30	13.35
Shuei Ching	arr.	10.10	10.20	11.40	11.45	12.45	12.50	13.45	13.50
Shing Shui	arr.	10.25	10.35	11.55	12.00	13.00	13.05	14.00	14.05
Tai Po	arr.	10.40	10.50	12.10	12.15	13.15	13.20	14.15	14.20
Shuei Ching	arr.	10.55	11.05	12.25	12.30	13.30	13.35	14.30	14.35
Yuenail	arr.	11.10	11.20	12.40	12.45	13.45	13.50	14.45	14.50
Hong Yon	arr.	11.25	11.35	12.55	13.00	14.00	14.05	15.00	15.05
Public	arr.	11.40	11.50	13.10	13.15	14.15	14.20	15.15	15.20
Shuei Ching	arr.	11.55	12.05	13.25	13.30	14.30	14.35	15.30	15.35
Shing Shui	arr.	12.10	12.20	13.40	13.45	14.45	14.50	15.45	15.50
Tai Po	arr.	12.25	12.35	13.55	14.00	15.00	15.05	16.00	16.05
Shuei Ching	arr.	12.40	12.50	14.10	14.15	15.15	15.20	16.15	16.20
Yuenail	arr.	12.55	13.05	14.25	14.30	15.30	15.35	16.30	16.35
Hong Yon	arr.	13.10	13.20	14.40	14.45	15.45	15.50	16.45	16.50
Public	arr.	13.25	13.35	14.55	15.00	16.00	16.05	17.00	17.05
Shuei Ching	arr.	13.40	13.50	15.10	15.15	16.15	16.20	17.15	17.20
Shing Shui	arr.	13.55	14.05	15.25	15.30	16.30	16.35	17.30	17.35
Tai Po	arr.	14.10	14.20	15.40	15.45	16.45	16.50	17.45	17.50
Shuei Ching	arr.	14.25	14.35	15.55	16.00	17.00	17.05	18.00	18.05
Yuenail	arr.	14.40	14.50	16.10	16.15	17.15	17.20	18.15	18.20
Hong Yon	arr.	14.55	15.05	16.25	16.30	17.30	17.35	18.30	18.35
Public	arr.	15.10	15.20	16.40	16.45	17.45	17.50	18.45	18.50
Shuei Ching	arr.	15.25	15.35	16.55	17.00	18.00	18.05	19.00	19.05
Shing Shui	arr.	15.40	15.50	17.10	17.15	18.15	18.20	19.15	19.20
Tai Po	arr.	15.55	16.05	17.25	17.30	18.30	18.35	19.30	19.35
Shuei Ching	arr.	16.10	16.20	17.40	17.45	18.45	18.50	19.45	19.50
Yuenail	arr.	16.25	16.35	17.55	18.00	19.00	19.05	20.00	20.05
Hong Yon	arr.	16.40	16.50	18.10	18.15	19.15	19.20	20.15	20.20
Public	arr.	16.55	17.05	18.25	18.30	19.30	19.35	20.30	20.35
Shuei Ching	arr.	17.10	17.20	18.40	18.45	19.45	19.50	20.45	20.50
Shing Shui	arr.	17.25	17.35	18.55	19.00	20.00	20.05	21.00	21.05
Tai Po	arr.	17.40	17.50	19.10	19.15	20.15	20.20	21.15	21.20
Shuei Ching	arr.	17.55	18.05	19.25	19.30	20.30	20.35	21.30	21.35
Yuenail	arr.	18.10	18.20	19.40	19.45	20.45	20.50	21.45	21.50
Hong Yon	arr.	18.25	18.35	19.55	20.00	21.00	21.05	22.00	22.05
Public	arr.	18.40	18.50	20.10	20.15	21.15	21.20	22.15	22.20
Shuei Ching	arr.	18.55	19.05	20.25	20.30	21.30	21.35	22.30	22.35
Shing Shui	arr.	19.10	19.20	20.40	20.45	21.45	21.50	22.45	22.50
Tai Po	arr.	19.25	19.35	20.55	21.00	22.00	22.05	23.00	23.05
Shuei Ching	arr.	19.40	19.50	21.10	21.15	22.15	22.20	23.15	23.20
Yuenail	arr.	19.55	20.05	21.25	21.30	22.30	22.35	23.30	23.35
Hong Yon	arr.	20.10	20.20	21.40	21.45	22.45	22.50	23.45	23.50
Public	arr.	20.25	20.35	21.55	22.00	23.00	23.05	24.00	24.05
Shuei Ching	arr.	20.40	20.50	22.10	22.15	23.15	23.20	24.15	24.20
Shing Shui	arr.	20.55	21.05	22.25	22.30	23.30	23.35	24.30	24.35
Tai Po	arr.	21.10	21.20	22.40	22.45	23.45	23.50	24.45	24.50
Shuei Ching	arr.	21.25	21.35	22.55	23.00	24.00	24.05	25.00	25.05
Yuenail	arr.	21.40	21.50	23.10	23.15	24.15	24.20	25.15	25.20
Hong Yon	arr.	21.55	22.05	23.25	23.30	24.30	24.35	25.30	25.35
Public	arr.	22.10	22.20	23.40	23.45	24.45	24.50	25.45	25.50
Shuei Ching	arr.	22.25	22.35	23.55	24.00	25.00	25.05	26.00	26.05
Shing Shui	arr.	22.40	22.50	24.10	24.15	25.15	25.20	26.15	26.20
Tai Po	arr.	22.55	23.05	24.25	24.30	25.30	25.35	26.30	26.35
Shuei Ching	arr.	23.10	23.20	24.40	24.45	25.45	25.50	26.45	26.50
Yuenail	arr.	23.25	23.35	24.55	25.00	26.00	26.05	27.00	27.05
Hong Yon	arr.	23.40	23.50	25.10	25.15	26.15	26.20	27.15	27.20
Public	arr.	23.55	24.05	25.25	25.30	26.30	26.35	27.30	27.35
Shuei Ching	arr.	24.10	24.20	25.40	25.45	26.45	26.50	27.45	27.50
Shing Shui	arr.	24.25	24.35	25.55	26.00	27.00	27.05	28.00	28.05
Tai Po	arr.	24.40	24.50	26.10	26.15	27.15	27.20	28.15	28.20
Shuei Ching	arr.	24.55	25.05	26.25	26.30	27.30	27.35	28.30	28.35
Yuenail	arr.	25.10	25.20	26.40	26.45	27.45	27.50	28.45	28.50
Hong Yon	arr.	25.25	25.35	26.55	27.00	28.00	28.05	29.00	29.05
Public	arr.	25.40	25.50	27.10	27.15	28.15	28.20	29.15	29.20
Shuei Ching	arr.	25.55	26.05	27.25	27.30	28.30	28.35	29.30	29.35
Shing Shui	arr.	26.10	26.20	27.40	27.45	28.45	28.50	29.45	29.50
Tai Po	arr.	26.25	26.35	27.55	28.00	29.00	29.05	30.00	30.05
Shuei Ching	arr.	26.40	26.50	28.10	28.15	29.15	29.20	30.15	30.20
Yuenail	arr.	26.55	27.05	28.25	28.30	29.30	29.35	30.30	30.35
Hong Yon	arr.	27.10	27.20	28.40	28.45	29.45	29.50	30.45	30.50
Public	arr.	27.25	27.35	28.55	29.00	30.00	30.05	31.00	31.05
Shuei Ching	arr.	27.40	27.50	29.10	29.15	30.15	30.20	31.15	31.20
Shing Shui	arr.	27.55	28.05	29.25	29.30	30.30	30.35	31.30	31.35
Tai Po	arr.	28.10	28.20	29.40	29.45	30.45	30.50	31.45	31.50
Shuei Ching	arr.	28.25	28.35	29.55	30.00	31.00	31.05	32.00	32.05
Yuenail	arr.	28.40	28.50	30.10	30.15	31.15	31.20	32.15	32.20
Hong Yon	arr.	28.55	29.05	30.25	30.30	31.30	31.35	32.30	32.35
Public	arr.	29.10	29.20	30.40	30.45	31.45	31.50	32.45	32.50
Shuei Ching	arr.	29.25	29.35	30.55	31.00	32.00	32.05	33.00	33.05
Shing Shui	arr.	29.40	29.50	31.10	31.15	32.15	32.20	33.15	33.20
Tai Po	arr.	29.55	30.05	31.25	31.30	32.30	32.35	33.30	33.35
Shuei Ching	arr.	30.10	30.20	31.40	31.45	32.45	32.50	33.45	33.50
Yuenail	arr.	30.25	30.35	31.55	32.00	33.00	33.05	34.00	34.05
Hong Yon	arr.	30.40	30.50	32.10	32.15	33.15	33.20	34.15	34.20
Public	arr.	30.55	31.05	32.25	32.30	33.30	33.35	34.30	34.35
Shuei Ching	arr.	31.10	31.20	32.40	32.45	33.45	33.50	34.45	34.50
Shing Shui	arr.	31.25	31.35	32.55	33.00	34.00	34.05	35.00	35.05
Tai Po	arr.	31.40	31.50	33.10	33.15	34.15	34.20	35.15	35.20
Shuei Ching	arr.	31.55	32.05	33.25	33.30	34.30	34.35	35.30	35.35
Yuenail	arr.	32.10	32.20	33.40	33.45	34.45	34.50	35.45	35.50
Hong Yon	arr.	32.25	32.35	33.55	34.00	35.00	35.05	36.00	36.05
Public	arr.	32.40	32.50	34.10	34.15	35.15	35.20	36.15	36.20
Shuei Ching	arr.	32.55	33.05	34.25	34.30	35.30	35.35	36.30	36.35
Shing Shui	arr.	33.10	33.20	34.40	34.45	35.45	35.50	36.45	36.50
Tai Po	arr.	33.25	33.35	34.55	35.00	36.00	36.05	37.00	37.05
Shuei Ching	arr.	33.40	33.50	35.10	35.15	36.15	36.20	37.15	37.20
Yuenail	arr.	33.55	34.05	35.25	35.30	36.30	36.35	37.30	37.35
Hong Yon	arr.	34.10	34.20	35.40	35.45	36.45	36.50	37.45	37.50
Public	arr.	34.25	34.35	35.55	36.00	37.00	37.05	38.00	38.05
Shuei Ching	arr.	34.40	34.50	36.10	36.15	37.15	37.20	38.15	38.20
Shing Shui	arr.	34.55	35.05	36.25	36.30	37.30	37.35	38.30	38.35
Tai Po	arr.	35.10	35.20	36.40	36.45	37.45	37.50	38.45	38.50
Shuei Ching	arr.	35.25	35.35	36.55	37.00	38.00	38.05	39.00	39.05
Yuenail	arr.	35.40	35.50	37.10	37.15	38.15	38.20	39.15	39.20
Hong Yon	arr.	35.55	36.05	37.25	37.30	38.30	38.35	39.30	39.35
Public	arr.	36.10	36.20	37.40	37.45	38.45	38.50	39.45	39.50
Shuei Ching	arr.	36.25	36.35	37.55	38.00	39.00	39.05	40.00	40.05
Shing Shui	arr.	36.40	36.50	38.10	38.15	39.15	39.20	40.15	40.20
Tai Po	arr.	36.55	37.05	38.25	38.30	39.30	39.35	40.30	40.35
Shuei Ching	arr.	37.10	37.20	38.40	38.45	39.45	39.50	40.45	40.50
Yuenail	arr.	37.25	37.35	38.55	39.00	40.00	40.05	41.00	41.05
Hong Yon	arr.	37.40	37.50	39.10	39.15	40.15	40.20	41.15	41.20
Public	arr.	37.55	38.05	39.25	39.30	40.30	40.35	41.30	41.35
Shuei Ching	arr.	38.10	38.20	39.40	39.45	40.45	40.50	41.45	41.50
Shing Shui	arr.	38.25	38.35	39.55	40.00	41.			

NOTIFICATIONS

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15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

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EPICURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR in Boxes of 25 & 50.



REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR AND FAULTLESS BURNING in Boxes of 25 & 50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU. THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.
SS. "ECUADOR" ... May 22nd.
SS. "COLOMBIA" ... June 18th.
SS. "VENEZUELA" ... July 17th.

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WAI KEE.

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Telephone No. 1833.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—On behalf of the Committee of the "Society of St. George," we desire to take this early and public opportunity of extending our grateful thanks to all those whose whole-hearted support, whether in "Tombola Spill" work or "Street badge selling," made the splendid result obtained possible.

The labours of the Ladies' Sub-Committee have been prodigious, and a special word of thanks is due to Mrs. Stabb and Mrs. Ede and the many ladies who assisted them for the tremendous efforts put forth in either branch of these special appeals. Behind both, and especially the "Spills," has been an enormous amount of willing service which only one "behind the scenes" can properly appreciate.

The Committee further desire to record their keen appreciation of the wonderful result obtained, under Mr. Sinclair's supervision, of "The Witness for the Defence," which was rehearsed and produced (when "Pinkie and the Fairies" had perforce to be abandoned as the result of the prevailing epidemic) in a little over three weeks. The "Edition de Luxe of Louis Rasmussen's War Cartoons" was bought by me as one of a syndicate representing a few members of the Hongkong Club, who felt that such a valuable and historical collection should remain in the Colony, and desired to present it to the Club Library, where it will shortly be on view.

In conclusion, we desire to pay a well-deserved and heartfelt tribute to Mr. Bentley, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Sandford, the Hon. Treasurer to the "War Bond" Committee (whose very heavy labours still continue), and Mr. Ramsey, the Hon. Treasurer to St. George's Day Special Appeals.

Arduous "executive" labours do not appear in the limelight, but they are none the less essential to success and richly deserve recording.

To the ever-generous public of Hongkong who have so royally contributed we tender grateful thanks. We believe that their splendid support was not so much due to the well-organised and insistent appeal as to the increasing recognition of the absolute necessity for greater and still greater support of all War Charities, especially in view of the recent big German offensive.

In this belief, we confidently look forward to the full amount required to fill the "War Bond Drawing" appeal. Welcome messages of greetings and good wishes were received from Canton, Shanghai, and Tientsin and cordially reciprocated.—We are, Sir, Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) P. H. HOLYOAK (President). (Sgd.) N. J. STABB (Vice-President). Hongkong, 24th April, 1918.

THE CATHEDRAL REGULATIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—As I fear that the reports of the recent meeting are likely to produce a false impression as to the real issues before the meeting, which Mr. Harris' letter published to-day does not remove, may I put the facts before you in as few words as possible?

Certain seatholders and subscribers, desiring to add six lay members to the Church Body, whenever it might be necessary to appoint a new Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain, and also to provide that the re-engagement of a Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain should in future be submitted to a general meeting, drafted resolutions to that effect, and requested the Church Body to call a meeting.

The Church Body accepted the proposals in principle, and the only difference of opinion was with regard to the qualifications of the six additional lay members. The Church Body desired that such additional members should have the same qualification as has for many years been required for lay members of the Church Body proper, and proposed an amendment to that effect.

These qualifications are as follows:—Male persons, not less than 21 years of age, British subjects, being communicants, frequenting the public services of the Church, and registered seatholders or subscribers. The requisitionists accepted these qualifications with the exception of the words "Communicants frequenting the public services of the Church."

The majority at the meeting decided to retain these words. It will be noticed that there was no question of ritual in dispute, and that no Rubric is referred to in the qualification clause.

Mr. Harris writes as if the words were "frequent communicants," but this is not so. I think all the supporters of the amendment, as carried, sympathise equally with Mr. Harris "with the desire to see a wider interest taken in the services and activities of Christian work"—Yours faithfully,

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1918.

"ST. GEORGE'S DAY"

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—May I be permitted to take up some of your space?

I am writing as one who has taken the keenest interest in all the proceedings connected with St. George's Day, and I feel compelled to mention Mrs. Ede's name. It has been one of the greatest privileges I have had to work with her, although I have only done a very small part. From the beginning she has simply worked devotedly and so unselfishly, making everything such a pleasure for everybody, treating every one equally. No one can conceive what a work this Tombola scheme has been. Mrs. Ede is one who always works so quietly that she alone knows how much she does. There is a tendency in this Colony for some to have their names always in the paper. From the beginning of the War Mrs. Ede has been a most loyal and enthusiastic worker. This scheme has entailed very little expense, thanks to Mrs. Ede's great organising powers. I hope for the sake of those who are privileged to come in contact with her she will have the strength to take, as on this occasion, the greatest part as far as a woman is concerned in the future. She is most liberal in giving. I dare not give my name, as she refrains from publicity, but I am one of very many who share these sentiments.—I write as

"ONE WHO TOOK THE KEENEST INTEREST IN EVERYTHING." Hongkong, 24th April, 1918.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the following donations:—

Balance as per last statement...	\$3,070.17
Messrs. Karanjia & Co.	51.00
Proceeds of Raffle for Doll presented by Messrs. Fairall & Co. (per Mrs. Jordan)	400.00
Proceeds of Raffle for Cushions (per Mrs. R. L. Bridger)	51.00
Collection at Football Match, 20-4-18 (per Football Association)	34.00
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak	100.00
Hon. Mr. Ho Fook	100.00
Mr. Chan Kai Ming	100.00
Mr. Chau Shau Son	50.00
Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu	50.00
Mr. Li Yau Chuen	50.00
Mr. Ho Wing	50.00
Mr. Li Po Kwei	50.00
Mr. Chan Chik Yu	50.00
Mr. Chan Kang Yu	50.00
Mr. Yung Tsz Ming	50.00
Mr. Chan Tung Sang	50.00
Mr. Wong Lun Sang	50.00
Mr. Chow Yu Ting	25.00
Mr. Mok Kon Sang	25.00
"P. S. C."	3.00
Mr. R. S. Vergetto	20.00
"P. S. C."	20.00
	\$5,468.17

After allowing for amounts not yet collected, it is estimated that Tuesday's Street collection will realise about \$13,500, including a donation of \$2,000 from Messrs. Reiss & Co.

Messrs. Powell have very kindly promised to take delivery of all the stage furniture from the City Hall after Saturday's performance of "The Witness for the Defence," and transfer it to their store, where purchasers of the articles at Tuesday night's auction can take delivery, or, if so desired, Messrs. Powell will arrange for the articles to be sent to any address on receiving instructions from the owner.

NORTH CHINA CHRISTIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Hon. Treasurers acknowledge the following sums:—
Belling Girls' School, per Mrs. Tutober \$ 40.00
Toa Cha Chinese Church, per Dr. Pearce 25.00
St. Peter's Church 47.75
St. Andrew's Church 121.57
Singer Sewing Machine Coys. Staff, per Mr. Drollette 25.00
Union Church 390.95
A. H. Harris 110.00
The collections at the Union Church on Sunday in aid of the Flood Relief work in North China amounted to \$200.95, which sum, as will be seen above, has been handed over to the local Treasurer for the fund.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF IRON.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing three iron bars from the building lately occupied by the Mercantile Bank. Mr. P. S. Sillas, a Police Reservist, stated that he saw the defendant attempting to remove the bars the previous day. Inspector Browne said a lot of material had been stolen from this building. Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOI SAN PO"]

CANTON, April 24th.

LUNG'S TROOPS.
It is reported that Lung's troops in Ko Chow have recently left for King Chow. They are now erecting defences along the coast of Hoihow and taking refuge in various heights.

PROTECTION OF SHUI HING.
The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, who has recently visited Shui Hing, has ordered some modern guns to be placed on certain heights and additional troops to be sent to various forts. He has also sent small bodies of soldiers to patrol at night.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT ABANDONED.

We are informed that, owing to General Luk's death, the change in the Military Government desired by him and his supporters has been abandoned, and the proposal to cancel the office of Generalissimo has been withdrawn.

REINFORCEMENTS REQUESTED.
Chang Hoi-yu, Defence Commissioner of Nam Hung, has petitioned the Tsuchun for reinforcements, as he learns that Northern troops are approaching from various directions. He has also requested the Tsuchun to allow him to recruit fresh troops.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

The following were yesterday's results in the tennis tournaments:—

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.
Lt. Col. Crisp and Miss Ventris (own 2/0) beat Capt. and Mrs. M. Jones (own 5/0)—6-4, 8-6.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B."
C. F. Malby (rec. 15/2) beat A. B. Raworth (rec. 3/0)—9-7, 6-4.

J. R. Irvine (rec. 4/0) beat N. J. Austin (rec. 15/1)—6-2, 6-0.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
H. A. Nisbet and R. Hancock beat B. W. Bradbury and A. H. Rumjahn—7-5, 6-0, 6-4.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.
Ng Sze Kwong beat N. E. Kent—6-3, 1-2, 6-3.

Yew Man Tsun beat H. Hancock—7-5, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

ARMY NOVICES' TOURNAMENT.

The final games of this competition took place, yesterday, in the Royal Naval Dockyard on the Naval court, which was kindly lent for the occasion. Sapper Horlop, R.E., and Sergeant McGregor, R.E., were the finalists. Some good tennis was seen. The first set went to McGregor by 7-5, the second and third to Horlop by 6-0 and 7-5, Horlop thus winning the competition. At the conclusion of the games the Rev. C. I. Cooper-Hunt, who had acted as referee, presented cups to the winners as follows:—1st, Sapper Horlop, R.E.; 2nd, Sgt. McGregor, R.E.; 3rd, Cpl. Heath, R.E. In a short speech the Chaplain thanked the Commodore for allowing the use of the court; Mr. Hennessey for the trouble he had taken in connection with the competition; and Sgt. Gillard for the ability with which he had carried out the duties of Hon. Sec. Cheers were given for Mr. Cooper-Hunt at the conclusion of the presentation.

FACTION FIGHT BETWEEN COOLIES.

SEVERAL OF THE COMBATANTS IN HOSPITAL.

A free fight, between two factions of coolies took place on Tuesday and would have assumed serious dimensions but for the timely interference of the Police. As it was, several combatants had to be removed to the Hospital for treatment. One of the gangs was composed of coolies employed by the Sanitary Board, and the other of coolies from the Tong Kok District. The fight began in the Central District, and spread to Yau-mat and West Point.

Several of those who participated were brought before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Magistracy, yesterday. Mr. E. V. Carmichael, the Head of the Sanitary Department, stated that he was entirely ignorant as to the cause of the trouble. He did not know of any ill-feeling between the factions.

It was stated that the consequences might have been extremely serious as some of the combatants had knives in their possession. Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the cases till Friday.

It is stated that several of the combatants resisted arrest, and in some cases the police were attacked. Chief Detective Inspector Murison and Inspector Browne are investigating the cause of the trouble.

FAR EASTERN LEATHER.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT.

The developments which are taking place in the Far East in connection with the trade in hides and skins and also the leather industry, merit attention, as they will undoubtedly exercise a marked influence on the interchange of both the raw and manufactured product after the war. China's exportable surplus of buffalo and cowhides has increased about 25 per cent. since 1914, but her shipments to the United Kingdom are decreasing. On the other hand, Japan took between six and seven times as many of these hides in 1916 as she did in 1914. America is, however, still the largest buyer. Hongkong is also extending her purchases and will doubtless continue to do so in view of the big new tannery which is starting operations with a capacity of 3,000 cowhides, and 100,000 sheep and goat skins per week. This is a much more important undertaking than the Chinese Government's plant at Canton.

It is worth noting that a considerable expansion in the cattle trade is taking place in the Tsingtao district. In Japan, a great impetus has been given to the production of leather goods of all kinds, as a result of the big orders placed in that country by Russia. These orders included boots, harness and saddlery. With a view to directing the activity of Japanese tanners on the right lines, an American expert has been engaged at the Agricultural College and Imperial University of Tohoku to deal with tanning and leather manufacturing questions. In Korea the leather industry has shown particular developments, Seoul being its centre. A large number of works have been set up equipped with all the latest improvements both from a mechanical and chemical point of view. By organising their factories so as to arrive at the maximum possible speed, Japanese leather men have succeeded in giving remarkably good deliveries. If they will now fall into line with their Government's plans for improving the quality of their output, and with fulfil their orders more in accordance with specifications, they will stand a good chance of realising trade in manufactured leather goods. In this programme they will be aided by the far greater attention which has been given in China, and other Far Eastern countries to bringing the market every hide that can be collected and to ensuring that when offered for sale the hides shall be in the best possible condition from the tanners' point of view.—Times Trade Supplement.

REFRIGERATED GOODS FROM HANKOW.

UNSUCCESSFUL ACTION AGAINST THE UNION INSURANCE CO.

In the Court of Appeal judgment has been given in the case of Messrs. Vesley Bros., Ltd., v. the Union Insurance Society of Canton, in which Mr. Justice Rowlatt had decided in favour of defendants.

It was a claim, under a policy of marine insurance dated July, 1913, for the defendants' share of a particular average loss on a cargo of frozen poultry damaged on a voyage from Hankow to the United Kingdom, and carried on the *Brookvale*, a Blue Star Line steamer. The main question in the case was whether the loss of this frozen poultry was caused by stoppage of the refrigerating machinery of the ship for more than 24 consecutive hours. The cargo was valued at £132,000, and was shipped for delivery in London and Liverpool. The policy subscribed to by defendants was for £5,000 f.p.a., but to pay any damage, including inherent vice, if caused by stoppage of refrigerating machinery for more than 24 consecutive hours. Defendants denied that there was any breakdown of the refrigerating machinery for more than 24 consecutive hours. Alternatively they said the *Brookvale* was unworthy at the commencement of the voyage from Hankow, in that the starboard and central boilers were not tight and strong, but were in a leaky and defective condition. Further, alternatively, the defendants said the ship was unworthy after she left Saigon, among other reasons because she was overloaded. The plaintiffs denied these statements.

Lord Justice Pickford gave the decision of the Court and dismissed the appeal, with costs. Lord Justice Warrington and Lord Justice Scrutton concurred.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.
Supervisors are ordered to report in pairs to the Inspector on Duty punctually 15 minutes before the hour at which they are required to be on duty on the Wharves.

Visiting officers must return their daily duty lists to this office before 12 noon on the day following the day of duty, and must include in any report the giving of permission to any men to report off duty early.

SUMMER UNIFORM.
Summer uniform is to be worn on all duties, day and night.

FINAL ISSUE OF EQUIPMENT.
No further issues of summer uniform or of boots will be made unless written application for same is in the hands of equipment officers on or before 12 noon on Saturday next, April 27th.

EQUIPMENT PARADES.
The attention of all ranks is drawn to orders of April 22nd and 23rd. Sections 11 and 12 will attend on Thursday, May 2nd.

PROMOTIONS.
The following promotions are sanctioned by the C.S.P.:—Ct. Serjt. 701 Butterfield to be Inspector, Search Supervisors' Squad.
P.C. 69 Lai Man Wai to be Sergeant. Serjt. 61 Tang Wei Nam to be acting Serjt. in Charge of Buglers and Drummers.
Bugler 192 Chan Kink Cheung to be acting Sergeant.

By Order,
T. F. HONG
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.
April 24th, 1918.

THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

ALLEGED STAR CHAMBER METHODS.

A DEPORTATION CASE. ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

In the Full Court yesterday before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, Li Hong Ming, a solicitor's clerk, whose deportation has been ordered, brought an action against the Attorney-General, the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The plaintiff claims that the treatment meted out to him by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police was not authorised by the Ordinance. He brings seventeen specific charges in this connection, protesting, among other things, that he was examined by the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, but was not allowed to hear, or to read, any of the evidence upon which the allegations against him were based. He states that he was not even informed of the names of the witnesses for the prosecution. The Captain Superintendent of Police is concerned with certain acts which are alleged to have taken place in gaol. In the action against the Attorney-General the plaintiff embodies a prayer for the declaration by the Court that the Legislative Body had no power to pass a Deportation Ordinance.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., instructed by the Crown Solicitor, represented the defendants.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE DEFENCE.
At the opening of the case the Attorney-General asked leave to amend the statement of defence in two particulars. With regard to the acts stated to have taken place in gaol the original defence entered was that these acts were in accordance with the usual routine of the gaol provided for the purposes of record and health. He now desired to add that the acts "were in accordance with the statutory regulations made under the Prison Ordinance of 1900."

Mr. Pollock, intimating that he had no objection to such an amendment providing he was furnished with the proper particulars. These were provided at a later stage and the amendment was admitted.

The second amendment which the Attorney-General desired to make was in relation to withholding the evidence of the prosecution from the plaintiff. The original defence was that plaintiff was not entitled under the terms of the Ordinance to see the statements made against him, and upon which the questions put by the Secretary of Chinese Affairs were based. He now wished to add that

"Any reports, statements or documents on which the allegations in the questions were based are confidential and their disclosure would be injurious to the public interest."

Against this amendment Mr. Pollock protested strongly and, whilst deprecating the use of harsh language, characterised it as almost immoral if not dishonest action on the part of the Government.

He pointed out that he had only had 24 hours' notice of this proposed amendment to the defence, and that had it not been for an adjournment granted on the application of the Crown the case would have been actually commenced the previous day. The plaintiff, when he was the accused party, was brought under the Deportation Ordinance of 1917 before the Secretary of Chinese Affairs. Plaintiff was asked certain questions, but he could not obtain, in spite of repeated requests, either from the Secretary of Chinese Affairs or from the Government, any statement of the evidence given by those whom they might call the witnesses for the prosecution, that was to say, the witnesses against him. The repeated applications made for this evidence before the matter was sent by the Secretary of Chinese Affairs to the Governor-in-Council were refused. The plaintiff was not allowed to see a single word of the evidence against him. It seemed amazing that he should be standing in that Court in this year of grace telling their Lordships of that fact, but it was a fact. Not only that; it was asked whether the plaintiff could not see any documentary evidence if there was any against him, but that also was refused. In short, the plaintiff was solemnly asked to make his statement without having heard or read

any of the oral or documentary evidence of the prosecution, without the smallest information as to what were the allegations which were being made against him by witnesses who were deposing to alleged facts tending to lead to his deportation. In the course of the correspondence which had passed between the solicitors for the plaintiff and the Crown Solicitor, the Crown Solicitor had made only one point on behalf of the Government. It was this: "We did not let Mr. Li Hong Ming see the statements against him, or the evidence against him, because on the true construction of the Ordinance, as we, the Crown contend, he was not entitled to see those statements." The Crown rested their case absolutely and entirely on the proper construction of the Deportation Ordinance. They said, in effect, "You are not entitled to see these things and, therefore, you shall not see them." It was simply a point of law. If the proposed amendment means that the Crown are now taking up an absolutely novel and entirely inconsistent position we have the very strongest grounds for protesting.

The Chief Justice: The meaning is that they are going to ask the Court to refuse to allow these documents to be produced on the ground of public interest. I assume they are going to adopt the course, which has frequently been adopted before, of calling the Colonial Secretary or someone to state that he objects to the production of them in the public interest.

Mr. Pollock: That is what I want to get from the Attorney-General. If it means more, it will be serious.

The Chief Justice: That itself is a serious position. Mr. Pollock: Yes, but it is a great deal more serious if the Crown are going to make use of this proposed amendment to the defence for the purpose of saying "This is an entirely new plea we are raising. We no longer confine ourselves to saying that we did not show the plaintiff the verbal or documentary evidence against him because we were not obliged to do so, but we are going to rely on fresh ground and say, we are right because of some question of public interest." The matter had been pending for months. As regards the amendment to the pleadings it was not until yesterday that it was suggested that the pleadings should be amended.

The Chief Justice: This point has occurred to me. Supposing they do not amend their pleadings. They would be entitled to object on a point of privilege, when you called for documents.

Mr. Pollock: The point of privilege is important, but evidence can always be taken. What I am apprehensive of, is this. Under cover of the proposed amendment to the defence, the defendants may raise the point which has not been raised during the past six months, whilst the plaintiff has been under arrest, and say "Oh, well, this is an additional defence of ours. We not only did not give him the evidence against him, but we also say now, which is quite a new point, that he had no right to have this evidence laid before him because it was prejudicial to the public interest."

Mr. Justice Gompertz: You say if they were going to justify themselves on the ground now put forward, they should have done it long ago. Mr. Pollock: It is something almost immoral to bring forward such a plea after we have been in correspondence for five months, during all which time they have simply stated that Li Hong Ming had received all that he was entitled to receive. There has been no single hint or suggestion of injury to public interest until now, and I think I am entitled to say that this amendment comes much too late. It is obviously an ingenious afterthought. If this view of injury to the public interest had been entertained all along they would have said naturally "We cannot do such a thing because it is contrary to the public interest." It is absolutely impossible as a matter of common sense to suppose that it is.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: You are not alleging bad faith? Mr. Pollock: I am alleging that these alterations in the statement of defence could not have been in the mind of the Government.

The Chief Justice: I agree with you. I think it is a most material plea and it should have been raised long ago.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: I quite agree that the question should have been raised long ago, but how far do you carry your objection? Mr. Pollock urged that the second amendment should not be allowed. Such an amendment set up an entirely new case, and more than that it was an amendment which was absolutely overriding any defence. It was an amendment, which, if established, blocked everything. Any plea of public interest was a special plea and a plea of fact and not of practice. It was a plea involving an actual statement of fact and the Government had come to the conclusion as a fact that in this case the disclosure would be prejudicial to public interest. If this conclusion as to fact had been arrived at by the Government they must have arrived at it long ago. It was no good for the Government, with all deference to them, saying now "This is an ingenious thing we have thought of, or that has been suggested to us, and now we say from our pedestal say it really is injurious to the public interest."

The Chief Justice: In cases of this kind where it is claimed to be contrary to the public interest to produce certain documents the Court will uphold that claim. That is one of the difficulties. After some further argument, Mr. Pollock said he was almost going to say that the proposed amendment was a dishonest kind of thing to put on record. He urged that if it was the case of an ordinary individual their Lordships would refuse the plea, and he submitted that they could not differentiate between the Government and an ordinary individual.

The Chief Justice: There is no distinction made in this Court between a private individual and the Government.

Mr. Pollock: I don't think your Lordships would allow a Chinese defendant to say "I had this idea in my mind five months ago and bottled it up." The Court would say "You cannot bring that forward at the eleventh hour; you have had your chance."

It was eventually agreed that the question should be allowed to stand over for a while in order that recorded cases bearing upon it might be consulted, the Chief Justice intimating at the same time that he would be glad to hear the Attorney-General very fully on the point.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

Mr. Pollock then outlined the case for the plaintiff. Li Hong Ming is a natural born British subject. He was for over 30 years in the Government Service as an interpreter, and, after retiring on pension, he has been employed in the office of Mr. Goldring and Mr. Leo d'Almada. On November 2nd, 1917, a warrant was issued for his arrest and detention under the Deportation Ordinance of 1917. He was arrested on November 5th. The plaintiff applied to be allowed to see Mr. Leo d'Almada, but the Captain Superintendent of Police refused to allow him to speak to Mr. d'Almada, except on purely official matters, until after his interview with the Secretary of Chinese Affairs. He was not permitted to consult Mr. d'Almada concerning his arrest. The plaintiff was taken to Victoria Gaol and was confined there from noon until 3.30 p.m. First his finger prints were taken in the presence of several convicted criminals and later he was physically examined by an Indian member of the gaol staff. About 3.30 p.m. the accused was taken in custody before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and he was questioned for about 40 minutes. The accused was told that among the allegations against him were the practice of champerty, the practice of instituting false evidence, the improper exploitation of litigants and the dishonest conduct of litigation. These allegations against the accused, Mr. Pollock pointed out, were the product of the brain of some law officer of the Government. They were not the definite allegations of the witnesses for the prosecution. He submitted that the accused had a right to know everything that was alleged against him. It was not correct to say to a man "It is alleged against you and then only to put these vague, general charges."

The Chief Justice: The history of the matter is this, I believe. Under the old Ordinance it was simply necessary to tell the accused that he was a dangerous character. Very great objection was raised to that and now an opportunity is given the accused to know what he is charged with. I don't know whether it is usual to go into details. Mr. Pollock submitted that the accused had a right to have read out to him everything alleged against him. Li Hong Ming gave a full general denial to the charges, but their Lordships would see what an absurd position he was really in. The Secretary of Chinese Affairs had before him a number of statements reflecting presumably upon Li Hong Ming's conduct. None of these allegations was revealed to the accused, who was the party vitally interested in knowing what was said against him. The accused could not explain away the evidence of the prosecution because he did not know what that evidence was. The application for the verbal and documentary evidence for the prosecution was made long before the matter and sent it up to be dealt with by the Governor-in-Council.

The Chief Justice: He had no opportunity to cross-examine? Mr. Pollock: Not merely no opportunity to cross-examine. He did not even know the names of the witnesses. It may also be noted that in sending the evidence for the prosecution to the Governor-in-Council the Secretary of Chinese Affairs added "My own opinion is that—" and it was admitted that that opinion was adverse to Mr. Li Hong Ming. It was unnecessary, Mr. Pollock added, for him to labour the point in order to show what a travesty of justice it was. Mr. Li Hong Ming entered a general denial to the vague charges brought against him and so it could not be from any admission on his part that the Secretary of Chinese Affairs formed his adverse opinion. That adverse opinion could only have been based upon the evidence of the prosecution, which evidence was withheld from the accused. The only excuse put forward until the amendment had been applied for that morning, was that the accused had had every thing he was entitled to under the Ordinance. The procedure was contrary to natural justice. It offended against one's ideas of what should be done in justice to any accused party. He could not be said to have had a fair trial. It should be remembered also that the Secretary of Chinese Affairs, who had held the preliminary enquiry and had delivered an adverse opinion, was also a member of the Executive Council to which the matter was referred. If the Court adopted the contention of the Crown, their Lordships would be driven to hold that neither the Secretary of Chinese Affairs nor the Executive Council needed to give the man a fair trial. Mr. Pollock protested against the idea that the Governor-in-Council should act as a kind of Star Chamber.

The case was then adjourned until to-day.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at noon at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Hon. Mr. David Landale (chairman) presided, and there were also present:—Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak (directors), the Rev. Pere Robert, Messrs. H. Hancock, P. C. Potts, J. W. Taylor, A. Ritchie, R. A. Raymond, H. W. Looker, and W. E. Roberts (secretary and general manager).

The CHAIRMAN said:—The result of the year's working shows a net profit, after providing for depreciation and debenture interest, of £44,248 19s. 5d., a larger sum than that shown in the previous year's accounts, although the actual dollar profit is somewhat less. An interim dividend of 9 per cent. was paid in September last, and your directors now recommend a final dividend for the year of 14 per cent., which, together, amount to £18,687 10s., leaving, with the amount brought forward from 1916, the sum of £42,297 4s. 4d., to be carried forward as a provision for possible contingencies.

Traffic receipts during the year were very satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that there is a decrease of \$38,880 compared to the previous year. In 1916, as you will remember, our summer traffic was abnormally heavy in consequence of the large influx of Chinese from Canton, but if comparison is made with accounts prior to 1916, it is found that there is an increase of \$124,787 over the previous best year.

The loss on subsidiary coins in the year amounted to only \$627, and we are at present able to dispose of the coins without any loss at all. It is hoped that this state of affairs will now be permanent, and that the coinage of the Colony is on a sounder basis than has hitherto been. The Company has in the past had to bear a very heavy loss in changing the coins taken on the cars, amounting in some years to 10 per cent. of the traffic receipts. Expenses during the year increased by \$28,073, due chiefly to the advance in the cost of all materials. There was a large increase in the cost of coal during 1917, and I regret to say that we have to face a much larger increase in the present year as the price of coal has advanced still further. We are now paying 300 per cent. more than we were in 1916.

I must again refer to the heavy expenditure entailed in repairing the track, which last year amounted to \$39,162. As you are aware, the Company has to maintain and keep in repair the road between the rails and for 18 inches on each side of the rails, and it is therefore most unfair that this part of the road should be used to such an extent by the motor trucks, which cause excessive and irregular wear to the track. The state of the road in all cities is that now going vehicles, shall keep as close as possible to the extreme edge of its own side of the road, and this rule actually appears in the Hongkong Traffic Regulations, but for some reason the authorities will not enforce it. Repeated representations have been made by the Company to the Government on the subject, but the only attempt to remedy the state of affairs is the Regulation, published in November, 1916, that no new truck will be licensed unless the wheel gauge differs from that of the tramway track. That in itself, without police action, will not induce the trucks to leave the track, and, anyway, I understand that up to last month only 23 new trucks conforming with the Regulation had been licensed out of a total of 1,329. A census was recently taken of the number of trucks passing a certain point in Des Voeux Road between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., and it was found that, in the 12 hours, 738 passed in one direction and 747 in the other, one-minute service in each direction; in other words, 3 trucks to 1 tramcar. Out of this total of 1,485 trucks, all but 35 were on the tramway track. You can well imagine the enormous wear and tear caused when you realise that in a 10-minute journey each of these trucks would pull on and off the track three times to allow a tramcar to pass. But, apart from the interests of this Company, I am sure you will agree that it is essential for public safety that the rule of the road should be enforced. Every motor-car travelling through the city is compelled to break the rule in order to pass trucks which are making free with our track. On a recent journey by motor-car from Causeway Bay to Kennedy Town it was necessary to pass trucks on the wrong side no less than 33 times, as, of course, they will not leave the tramway track for any vehicle other than a tramcar. It is surely true that this chaotic condition of street traffic in Hongkong was altered.

Your directors have continued the policy of purchasing and cancelling debentures as opportunity offered, and during the year 1917 debentures to the amount of £18,700 were so purchased. I am sure you will agree that this is a sound policy, which strengthens the financial position of the Company.

Provision has been made for the depreciation of investments which amounted to \$2,900. This depreciation is due chiefly to the prevailing high rate of exchange, and will probably be recovered when exchange again drops to its former level. I now beg to propose "that the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917, be, and the same are hereby, adopted."

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously. The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen—I now propose that the final dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1917, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, making a total of 23 per cent. for the year, which was recommended by the directors, be and is hereby sanctioned, and that the same be paid to the shareholders on the Colony's (Hongkong) register at the exchange rate of 3s. per Hongkong dollar.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim seconded this, and it was carried.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

JUST RECEIVED:

NEW
DESIGNS

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

HIGH-CLASS

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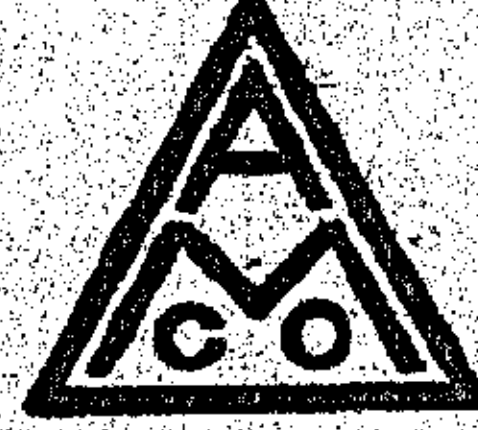
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The CHAIRMAN: That is all the business, gentlemen; dividend warrants are now ready and may be had on application. The Hon. Mr. David Landale was re-elected a Director for the ensuing year on the proposition of Mr. A. Ritchie, seconded by Mr. R. A. Raymond. Sir C. P. Chater and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak were re-elected directors for the ensuing year on the proposition of Mr. P. C. Potts, seconded by Mr. H. Hancock. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$1,000, on the proposition of Mr. J. W. Taylor, seconded by Mr. H. W. Looker.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

THE Council of the University require the services of TWO LECTURERS in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Salary 400 pounds per annum, with quarters of £100 per annum allowance, maximum rate of \$250 per annum. The selected candidates will be required to take up their appointments in September, 1918. Applications should be sent before the end of May, to the Registrar, from whom further details of each appointment may be obtained.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE IN THE WEST. MAY EXTEND THROUGHOUT SUMMER.

NAVAL OPERATION AT OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE. INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HAZARDOUS UNDERTAKING.

GERMANO-DUTCH AGREEMENT.

French-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

LONDON, April 23rd.
2.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a supplementary report, states:—The number of divisions employed against the British alone since the opening of the offensive on March 21st is already 102, of which many have been used twice and thrice. In resisting the heavy blows resulting from such concentration, all ranks and arms of the Services have behaved with a gallantry, courage, and resolution for which no praise can be too high. Besides the Divisions already mentioned for conduct of outstanding gallantry many others have greatly distinguished themselves. The Guards Division, after five days of heavy fighting at Boiry-Becquerelle, completely repulsed attacks delivered in great strength on March 28th, and again on March 30th, inflicting heavy losses.

This Division, with the Thirty-first and Third Divisions on its right and left, in the severe fighting on these and on other occasions, successfully resisted all the enemy's efforts to open out the northern flank attack. Especially gallant service was performed, also on March 28th, by the Fourth Division northward of the Scarpe, in assisting to break up attacks launched for the capture of Arras, and the Vimy Ridge. This Division also distinguished itself on the Lys battlefront on the night of April 14th-15th, when in an admirably executed counter-attack it took Riez-du-Village and 150 prisoners, and again, on April 18th, repulsing strong attacks south-eastward of Robecq and capturing nearly 200 prisoners.

During the first two days of the enemy's offensive southward of Arras the Twenty-first Division maintained the positions at Epéhy against all assaults and only withdrew under orders, when the enemy's progress southward necessitated its withdrawal. Before withdrawing it inflicted great loss on the enemy, and the German official reports acknowledge the bitterness of the fighting. The Twenty-fifth Division, in close support, when the attack opened, was sent immediately into the battle in the neighbourhood of Bapaume-Cambrai road and was not dislodged from any position, though constantly attacked. When withdrawn from the Somme the fighting spirit of the division was exceptionally high. It was again heavily engaged on the Lys and performed distinguished service.

The Thirty-first Division on April 13th was holding a front of 9,000 yards eastward of Neippe Forest. Although reduced in strength as a result of the previous fighting and the enemy still pressing the advance, they were informed the line must be held to the last to cover the detouring of reinforcements. All ranks responded to the appeal with the most magnificent courage and devotion, and throughout a long day of incessant fighting beat off a succession of determined attacks.

The enemy in the evening, in a last great effort, and by sheer weight of numbers, overran certain portions of the line whose defenders died fighting but would not give ground.

Portions of the enemy penetrating those points were driven back by the reinforcements which had just detrained.

The Thirty-fourth Division, after severe fighting in the neighbourhood of Croisilles, at the commencement of the battle, took over the Armentieres sector. It was in line on April 9th and maintained the positions intact on the first two days of the Lys battle, and when the enemy's advance on either flank necessitated the evacuation of Armentieres it withdrew from the town on the night of April 10-11th deliberately and in good order. Since then it has been continuously engaged and has fought throughout with the greatest gallantry, yielding ground reluctantly, and counter-attacking frequently.

The 42nd East Lancashire and 52nd West Riding Divisions were in the fierce fighting at the end of March and early April around Bueuoy and Ablainzeville. They beat off many attacks and contributed greatly to the successful maintenance of the line.

The Fiftyeth Division, though but recently withdrawn, in the week of continuous fighting southwards of the Somme, held up the enemy along the Lys line on April 8th and subsequent days, and by a stubborn resistance at Estaires and Merville checked the enemy's advance until the arrival of our reinforcements.

The Third and Fourth Australian Divisions at Mericourt-l'Abbe and Dernancourt, the New Zealanders at Serre, and later the Fifth Australians southward of the Somme performed very valuable and gallant services during the latter stages of the German attack on the Somme. With their aid the enemy's progress was definitely checked, and by the vigour of their defence all attempts to continue his advance were repulsed, with very heavy losses.

EARLIER CABLES.

POST CHANGES HANDS.

LONDON, April 22nd.
10.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raids in the neighbourhood of Hamel and south of the La Bassée Canal, opposite Cambrai.

The enemy captured an advanced post north-westward of Festubert, which already had changed hands several times. We advanced our line slightly at Robecq, capturing 68 prisoners.

Our artillery engaged hostile infantry assembling in this neighbourhood.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LONDON, April 23rd.
1.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured 60 prisoners as a result of a successful operation last night northward of Albert, improving our position.

We also captured a number of prisoners in the Robecq and Wytschaete areas in local fighting, which was to our advantage.

We raided trenches and reached the support lines in the neighbourhood of Fampoux.

Hostile artillery were active westward of Albert and on the bulk of the front from southward of Nieppe Forest to eastward of Ypres.

Our artillery engaged concentrations in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the neighbourhood of Serre.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, April 23rd.
12.50 a.m.

In better weather yesterday there was greater activity and incessant bombing on the whole front.

We dropped over 23 tons of bombs on Thourout railway station, Menin, Armentieres and Chaulnes, and on other targets our low-fliers fired thousands of rounds.

Enemy machines were out in great numbers, but they were not aggressive. We brought down 13 and drove down six uncontrollable. Five of ours are missing.

The pilot of one of the enemy machines brought down was Baron Richthofen.

Our night-fliers dropped 92 tons of bombs on Peronne, Armentieres and Bapaume, also on the railway junction at Chaulnes. All returned.

LATEST CABLES.

WE HOLD INITIATIVE.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—There was considerable gas-shelling during the night at Poperinghe, Ypres and other places in the back areas of the northern battlefront. We apparently hold the initiative for the time being.

Attacking at night south of Avelluy Wood, on a front of a thousand yards, we advanced our line to an average depth of 250 yards, improving the position, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing 70 prisoners.

BRAVE SOUTH AFRICANS.

LONDON, April 23rd.
6.35 p.m.

Referring to the South Africans' fighting at Messines, the Divisional General, in congratulating them, said he could not find words adequate enough to thank the South African Brigade for what it had done.

The Corps Commander wired:—I wish to express to the General of the South African Brigade and all his officers and men my appreciation of their wonderful fighting spirit, and most gallant doings in the great fight we have been having during the last three days against heavy odds.

The Army Commander wired:—If any unit can be picked out for exceptional praise, I should say it is the South African Brigade.

The South Africans are now out of line resting, a more remnant of their former brigade.

SIGNIFICANT ENEMY SIGN.

LONDON, April 22nd.
10.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting to-day, states:—The Germans continue massing troops on the Baillieu-Neuve Eglise line, north of and around Dernancourt and the south. Prisoners state that leave will be resumed in the German Army early in May, which suggests the enemy anticipates a decision or abandonment of the offensive by then.

BATTLE MAY LAST THROUGH SUMMER.

LONDON, April 22nd.
7.15 p.m.

The lull in the battle is not expected to last long. Despite the most inclement weather of wind and rain, the Germans are licking their hurts after their recent thrashings, and evidently do not mean to again attack until they are ready to do so on a great scale. They are being openly and enormously reinforced, but the Allies have also strengthened their forces, and it is not likely the German drive will be more effective in achieving a decision than a month ago, when the German people were told to expect a speedy triumph. The expectation, indeed, on this side is that the battle may well last throughout the summer. For one thing, it is henceforth impossible for the Germans to benefit by a strategic surprise similar to that on March 21st, when they attacked on a front of 30 miles.

[The concluding portion of the above message appeared in yesterday's issue.]

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 22nd.
10.35 p.m.

A wireless German official report states: Enemy attempts to cross the La Bassée Canal, north-westward of Bethune, failed.

We captured 88 English and 23 mine-throwers northward of Albert.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, April 23rd.

A communiqué states:—There was somewhat lively artillery firing on the Somme front and east of Rheims.

THE ATTACK ON THE AMERICANS.

LONDON, April 22nd.
11.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The German experiment against the American sector in Lorraine proved a failure. The attack was delivered against the village of Seicheprey, about a mile behind the Franco-American front. The attack was made with three battalions led by a detachment of storm-troops, 150 strong. After a very violent bombardment the enemy fought his way into the village. The weight of the attack was undoubtedly directed against the Americans.

The Americans, counter-attacking with the French, drove the enemy from Seicheprey and the village of Seicheprey, after hard fighting, and re-established their former line, not leaving an inch of conquered ground in the possession of the Germans. The engagement was the sharpest in which the Americans have yet been engaged.

NO UNEASINESS EXISTS.

PARIS, April 23rd.

M. Clemenceau has returned from the front. He stated that the best proof that no uneasiness existed was that the French soldiers were again receiving leave, which had been suspended since the German offensive.

EARLIER CABLES.

NOTHING UNUSUAL.

PARIS, April 23rd.

A communiqué states:—There was nothing except a somewhat lively artillery action in the Montdidier-Noyon region.

Between the 20th and 22nd inst. five enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down. Sixteen were killed in their own lines badly damaged.

Our machines dropped 49,000 kilograms of projectiles on railway stations, camps and aerodromes at St. Quentin and elsewhere.

We caused fires at the railway stations at Chaulnes and Asfeld, and blew up an ammunition dump east of Guiseard.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DARING NAVAL OPERATION.

ATTEMPT TO BLOCK UP GERMAN SUBMARINE BASES.

LONDON, April 23rd.
2.20 p.m.

The Admiralty report:—A raid was made early this morning on the Ostend and Zeebrugge destroyer and submarine bases.

The forces are returning, but there is scanty information so far.

It is stated the raid met with a reasonable measure of success. The force employed, except the covering ships, consisted of auxiliary vessels and six obsolete cruisers. Five of these cruisers were filled with concrete and used as block-ships to run aground and, in accordance with orders, to be blown up and abandoned by their crews.

The casualties are not yet reported.

BRUGES CANAL MAY BE BLOCKED.

In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes stated that most probably the attacks at Ostend and Zeebrugge, mentioned in the Admiralty communiqué to-day, have effectively blocked the entrance to the Bruges Canal.

THE DAMAGE.

In the course of the operations much damage was done to enemy craft at Zeebrugge.

A German destroyer was sunk when trying to put to sea.

We lost a destroyer by gunfire, also two coastal boats, which were very small vessels, and motor launches.

THE OPERATIONS DESCRIBED.

LONDON, April 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes made a supplementary statement to the communiqué regarding the raid at Ostend and Zeebrugge. He said it was an extremely gallant and hazardous affair, carried out last night. Some officers had been fighting a greater part of the night and some had not yet returned. Vice-Admiral Roger Keyes, commanding at Dover, commanded the raid. (Cheers.) The six obsolete cruisers participating were from twenty to thirty years old, namely, the *Brilliant*, *Sirius*, *Iphegenia*, *Intrepid*, *Theia*, and *Vindictive*. The first five were filled with concrete and were to be sunk in the channel and entrances to Zeebrugge and Ostend, if that could possibly be managed. The *Vindictive*, working with two Mersey tugs, *Ingulf* and *Irre*, carried the storming and demolition parties to the storm-head of the Mole running from Zeebrugge. The *Vindictive* was specially fitted with bows for landing storming parties and was specially armed for that purpose with flame-throwers, Stokes mortars, etc.

The men employed on the block-ships and in the storming and demolition parties and on the *Vindictive*, which were particularly hazardous parts of the undertaking, were blue-jackets and marines picked from a very large number of volunteers. From the Grand Fleet (cheers)—and all the Naval and Marine Depots. There was great competition for the undertaking, and only a very small proportion of volunteers could be used.

There were light covering forces belonging to the Dover Command and the Harwich Force, under Admiral Tyrwhitt, covering the operation in the north. There was a force of monitors, also a large number of motor launches, coastal motor-boats, etc. all of which were small, fast craft, carrying a maximum crew of about six and other small craft participated in the operation, which was particularly intricate, and had to be worked strictly to a time-table, and involved very delicate navigation on a hostile coast without lights and largely under unknown navigation conditions, which have developed since the war, and with the added danger of unknown mine-fields.

The high development of the scientific use of fog or smoke—more fog was used than in any previous operation—was essential to the success of the operation, because this afforded a protection from the batteries. He had just heard that the officer who developed this was killed.

The general plan was this: After an hour's intense bombardment by monitors at Zeebrugge, the *Vindictive*, with the auxiliaries, *Irre* and *Ingulf*, were to run alongside the head of the Mole firing their guns as they approached, and storming parties and demolition parties were to be landed. Meantime, three block-ships, namely, the old cruisers mentioned, assisted by the coastal motor-boats and motor-launches, were to make for the entrance to the canal to be run aground and blown up. Two old and valueless submarines were to run against the pile-work connections between the masonry portion of the Mole and the shore.

The submarines, which were filled with explosives, were to be blown up against the pilework, destroying or damaging the pilework connection in order to cut off the Mole from the shore.

As Ostend the operation was more simple. Two block-ships were to be grounded and blown up at the entrance to the port. The difficulties of this part of the undertaking were considerably increased by mist, rain and low visibility, and the consequent absence of effective aerial co-operation.

At Zeebrugge two block-ships out of three attained their objectives and have been sunk and blown up in the entrance to the canal. The third block-ship grounded in the passage. A certain amount of damage, at present, unknown, was done by gunfire and torpedo attack upon enemy destroyers and other craft lying alongside the Mole. A coastal motor-boat reports torpedoing an enemy destroyer trying to escape to the sea.

One of the two old submarines attained its objective and was blown up, the explosion destroying the pile leading to the Mole. Storming parties from the *Vindictive*, *Irre*, and *Ingulf* in an attack under extremely heavy fire, fought most gallantly, maintaining their position alongside the Mole for an hour—(cheers)—causing, it is believed, much damage to the enemy and inflicting considerable losses. The objectives of the storming parties and the demolition parties on the Mole were the enemy forces holding it. There was a battery, destroyer and submarine depots, and a large seaplane base upon it. The three vessels mentioned after re-embarking the landing parties withdrew.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DEATH OF RICHTHOFFEN

LONDON, April 23rd.

Mr. Philip Gibbs says that Richthofen's Circus of about 30 fighting scouts appeared over the British lines on the Somme on Sunday and chased some British planes. Then they swooped northwards, where what airmen call a "dog fight" was soon in progress. Fifty machines were engaged over a wide area, and it was impossible to single out the combatants in the general mêlée, but Richthofen was seen flying at a height of 150 feet just before he crashed in full view of the enemy. When he was picked up, it was found that he had been shot in the side close to the heart.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting to-day, states:—The funeral of Richthofen this afternoon was a most impressive spectacle. The airman was buried in a cemetery not far from the spot where he was brought down. A contingent of the Air Service attended.

The Australian troops figured in the cortege of Richthofen's funeral. Australians bore the coffin from the aerodrome and furnished the firing-party.

Lewis gunners were firing at him when his machine was brought down. A general air battle was in progress at the time, about 15 enemy machines being engaged. Richthofen, hovering very high, swooped upon one of our machines, but help was at hand.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN ADVENTURE FRUSTRATED.

Rome, April 23rd. It is officially stated that a party of 60 Austrian sailors aboard a motor-boat landed in the darkness on April 4th north of Ancona unobserved. They hid in a small farm-house until nightfall next day, when they attempted to reach their objective, but a patrol of Carabinieri immediately discovered and captured them.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN MACEDONIA

ITALIAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 22nd.
4.40 p.m.

An Italian Macedonia official report states:—We inflicted, at dawn on Saturday, heavy losses on German posts, one of which was destroyed.

FRENCH REPORT.

PARIS, April 23rd.

A Macedonian communiqué states:—There is great fighting activity in all sectors.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISAFFECTED INDIANS.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDERS.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Press Bureau announces:—The India Office reports that Marri Nawab and several chiefs of important sections have submitted and that the whole of the Khettan tribe have surrendered unconditionally.

GUATEMALA WITH ALLIES.

GUATEMALA CITY, April 23rd.

The National Assembly has declared Guatemala occupies the same position as the United States towards the European belligerents. Guatemala severed relations with Germany a year ago, and the above is considered in the United States as equivalent to a declaration of war.

GERMANO-DUTCH AGREEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, April 23rd.

The *Handelsblad*, referring to the *Daily Telegraph's* statement of Holland's situation, as cabled yesterday, says that a Germano-Dutch agreement has been reached regarding Dutch concessions concerning the transit of sand and gravel and the transport of various necessities not intended militarily by rail through Limburg, and a settlement regarding the Rhine river traffic.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

The *Daily News* learns that relations between Germany and Holland are very strained, chiefly owing to the subject of the sand and gravel situation, which is regarded with anxiety in official and diplomatic circles.

It was rumoured last evening that something of the nature of a German ultimatum had been delivered to Holland.

ALTERED CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE HAGUE, April 23rd.

Vaatsland states that the friction between Germany and Holland is due to the former's desire to again transmit sand and gravel to Holland, alleging a right to do so. The Dutch Government objects, basing its attitude on the altered circumstances.

NOTHING NEW IN THREATS.

Reuter's Agency learns, on high authority, that it is true that Germany has brought renewed severe pressure upon Holland in order to extort various concessions. The exact demands are unknown in London, but it is confirmed they include the resumption of the sand and gravel traffic from Germany through Holland to Belgium.

Threats by Germany to Holland are nothing new, but on this occasion they are more violent than usual.

The British Foreign Office is not aware of an ultimatum actually being sent, but undoubtedly the German Minister at The Hague used most threatening language.

Latest news indicates that the situation to-day is less strained.

CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION STRIKE.

LONDON, April 23rd.

A twenty-four hour anti-conscription strike is at present in progress among the Nationalists of Ireland. Business is completely suspended at Dublin. All public-houses, hotels and restaurants are closed. Newspapers were not published. Trams are not running and train services are curtailed.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION DECLARATION.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Sixteen Irish King's Counsel, including several Crown Prosecutors, have signed the Anti-Conscription Declaration.

A separate Protestant Anti-Conscription movement is obtaining increased support in many places.

BREADLESS BELGIUM.

WASHINGTON, April 23rd.

The food shipments to the Allied civilian populations will be suspended for ten days in order to transport 3,000,000 bushels of grain to Belgium and the German occupied north of France, which the Belgian Relief Commission's representative at Brussels has cabled will be breadless for 20 days, even if all the shipments at present en route should arrive safely.

AUSTRIA'S FOODSTUFFS.

Zurich, April 23rd.

The Burgomaster of Vienna, speaking at a public meeting, said the available foodstuffs were very scanty, and the greatest sacrifices were necessary to hold out during the coming weeks. Official organisations have broken down. He foreboded the day when middle-class traders would be reduced to beggary. He voiced the disappointment with regard to the Ukraine supplies, and added that Austria's only hope lies in obtaining further aid from Germany.

A MERICAN CHARTERS

NORWEGIAN VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, April 23rd.

The Shipping Board has chartered 400,000 tons of Norwegian shipping, which will be employed chiefly in the South American trade, thus releasing American ships for Europe.

BRITAIN'S MAN-POWER.

GERMAN COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, April 23rd.

Commenting upon the Man-Power Bill, the *Tagblatt* says that if the British are a nation of shopkeepers it must in justice be recognised that shopkeepers seldom have been so generous in the sacrifice of blood and treasure.

ALSACE-LORRAINE'S

BUDGET.

AMSTERDAM, April 23rd.

The Alsace-Lorraine Landtag has refused to discuss the Budget because discussion of the country's future is prohibited.

DENMARK ELECTIONS.

COPENHAGEN, April 2

"ASAHI BEER."



Watch Cuticura Clear Your Skin



On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment on end of the finger. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Continue bathing for some minutes using the Soap freely. The easy, speedy way to clear the skin and keep it clear. Make these fragrant super-creamy emollients your every-day toilet preparations and prevent trouble.

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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

EARLIER CABLES.

THROUGH HOLLAND'S AGENCY.

GREAT BRITAIN'S BUDGET.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Mr. Bonar Law introduced the Budget in the House of Commons this afternoon.

A preliminary Parliamentary statement has been issued, which shows how revenue compared with the estimate for 1917-1918, namely:—Customs, £71,581,000—Increase, £511,000; Excise, £87,282,000—Increase, £1,852,000; Estate Duties, etc., £31,574,000—Increase, £2,674,000; Stamps, £8,300,000—Increase, £390,000; Land Tax, £665,000—Increase, £15,000; Income Tax, including Super Tax, £239,509,000—Increase, £15,009,000; Excess Profits Duty, £229,214,000—Increase, £20,214,000; Land Duties, £683,000—Increase, £255,000. Total receipts from all sources, £919,100,000—Increase, £25,295,000. The total receipts from all sources shows £707,235,000—Increase, over estimate of £2,435,000. The total expenditure provided for in the 1917-1918 Budget was £2,290,351,000 and the Supplementary Estimates amounted to £47,725,000. The estimated expenditure was £2,767,631,000. The votes for the Army, Navy, Air Services and Munitions for 1918-1919 are merely a token. Other estimates of expenditure for 1918-1919 are:—Civil Service, £34,023,000—Increase of £2,803,000; Customs, Inland Revenue and Excise, £513,300—Increase of £294,000; Post Office, £26,141,000—Increase of £161,000; Consolidated Funds Services, £1,714,000—Increase of £19,000; estimated expenditure chargeable against capital, £710,000—decrease of £248,000; Old Age Pensions, £12,083,000; Ministry of Labour and Insurance, etc., £8,619,000; and Education, £42,325,000.

CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Mr. Bonar Law, in introducing the Budget, which is the largest in the history of the world, referred to America's financial assistance to the Allies. His anticipations in that respect had been fulfilled, but, despite that, British advances to the Allies last year amounted to £205,000,000, while the total American advances to ourselves and others were £290,000,000. He (Mr. Bonar Law) had been in communication with the American Secretary of the Treasury concerning these complicated transactions and had made suggestions which, if adopted, would lessen considerably the British burden while not increasing America's total obligations.

Quoting the figures of revenue and expenditure of last year, the Chancellor stated that the deficit amounted to £1,089,800,000, which was covered by borrowing. Turning to the present year, he said the estimates of Votes of Credit for the year were £2,500,000,000, and the daily expenditure was £5,500,000. If the proposed arrangement with America was effected the loans to the Allies would be £300,000,000, and to the Dominions £50,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law reminded the House how small the advances to the Dominions had been kept throughout the war, showing their great desire to conduct the war out of their own expenditure.

The Chancellor intimated that the expenditure would be £2,972,197,000, and the revenue, including additional taxation, £345,000,000, leaving £2,130,197,000, which would be covered by borrowing. The additional taxation he proposed would be in a full year equivalent to 60 per cent. of pre-war tax revenue. He had obtained a list of assets of the nation, which were divisible into three categories, firstly, balances with our agents, debts (not loans) due by our Allies, and foodstuffs bought, £276,000,000; secondly, land, securities, and building, ships, £207,000,000; thirdly, stores and materials of all kinds, £100,000,000, a total of £583,000,000. Furthermore, we could at the end of the war count upon the Excess Profits Tax producing an additional £500,000,000. The total war revenue raised to the end of last year was £1,044,000,000, and at the end of the current year it would be £1,689,000,000. The financial strength of the country after five years was greater than it anybody could have imagined, and it constituted an amazing testimony to the financial stability of the nation.

The German war taxation, if the estimates were realised, amounted to £265,000,000, against our £1,044,000,000. Their taxation was insufficient to pay the interest on their debt. If we were in Germany's position, we certainly would think bankruptcy was not remote. Our duty was to levy as much taxation as was bearable without weakening our conduct of the war. The Excess Profits Tax would not be increased, because we could get no more from that source, and possibly less. He proposed to make postage on home letters, also to America, India and the Dominions, threehalfpence and post-cards one penny, yielding £3,400,000 this year. He proposed to make the Stamp Duty on cheques twopence, yielding £20,000 this year, and £1,000,000 in a full year. Income-tax would be increased by one shilling, making it 6/-, yielding £11,250,000 this year. Incomes under £500 and Service pay would not be affected.

Regarding double income-tax within the Empire he proposed to adopt the principle of his predecessor. The extra shilling would not be charged when the double tax equalled 6/7. Allowances respecting children would be extended from £700 to £800. The super-tax maximum would be 4/6 instead of 2/6, and the taxation of the super-tax would begin at incomes of £2,500, instead of £3,000, yielding £29,250,000.

LATEST CABLES.

Mr. Bonar Law said the farmers would be required to pay upon twice their rental unless they preferred to come under the ordinary income-tax. This would yield £2,500,000 this year, and £3,300,000 in a full year. The spirit duty would be increased to 30/- per gallon, yielding £10,500,000 this year. The beer duty would be doubled, yielding £9,700,000. The Food Controller would fix the prices of spirits and beer, and he believed the trade would still make a fair profit. The duty on tobacco would be increased by 1/9 per pound.

The yield from tobacco this year would be £7,500,000. There would be a small additional duty on matches, yielding this year £600,000, also an additional 11/8 per cwt. on sugar, yielding this year £12,400,000.

The Chancellor announced a Luxury Tax, following the French example, and he asked the House to appoint a Select Committee to frame a scheme defining the articles. The tax would be at the rate of twopence in the shilling, and he concluded by expressing his conviction that the House would examine his proposals with a full realisation of the necessities and from a desire to help the Government. He was perfectly certain the country would bear the additional burden with the same spirit which it bore sacrifices far greater than money.

THE BUDGET REVIEWED.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Of the £250,000,000 advanced by the United States, mentioned by Mr. Bonar Law, £500,000,000 were advanced to Great Britain and £450,000,000 to the other Allies. This year we advanced to our Allies approximately the same amount as last year making the joint Anglo-American advances to these Allies £2,000,000,000. Thus our borrowings from the United States only totalled approximately what we had lent to the Allies. This showed that after four years of war we were self-supporting.

The National Debt and the present year amounted to £7,950,000,000. Formerly he had dedicated all advances to the Allies and Dominions from liability, but he did not propose doing so today. He did not regard the advance to us as a bad debt, because the Russian Government would duly realise foreign capital for exploitation from sources not obtainable unless her previous debts were paid.

Mr. Bonar Law also proposed to regard half the Allied debts as if they were our liability at the end of next year, because we must take into consideration the possibility of some of the Allies being unable to pay interest on advances immediately the war is ended.

The total Allied Debt to us at the end of next year would be £1,632,000,000, which, after half the deduction already mentioned, also the Dominions' debts and India's obligation in full, make a total of £1,124,000,000.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Dealing with Germany's financial position, Mr. Bonar Law said Germany had admitted that her present daily expenditure was £2,500,000, which is almost the same as ours, but it did not include separation allowances, etc. The German Votes of Credit, if fully totalling £3,200,000,000. A year hence, the German balance-sheet reckoned on the same basis as ours, would show a deficit of £265,000,000 on her national liabilities of £730,000,000.

The German taxes are not being imposed upon the wealthier classes, on whom the Government is afraid to put extra taxation.

Mr. Bonar Law estimated that the existing taxation yielded £540,000,000, leaving a deficit of £110,000,000. The new taxes which he was proposing would in a full year produce £115,000,000, without reckoning a tax on which he had made no estimate.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The most stupendous Budget in history was received by the most placid House of Commons within living memory. New taxes were greeted without a murmur.

Lobbyists state there was something of grandeur in the aspect of the House, bespeaking the nation's spirit and strength.

This is reflected in the comments in the newspapers.

The Daily Graphic says the prosperity of the country will enable it to face the new burdens without a grave dislocation of the industry.

The Daily Telegraph says:—This is war taxation with a vengeance, but the nation expected it, and realising that the Budget represents a fresh effort to retain by our present sacrifice financially an advantageous position in the future, it will take up the burden in the knowledge that British credit is still unshaken.

Two Morning Post says the new imposts will be borne most cheerfully by the nation so long as it knows our resources are used to the utmost to defeat the enemy.

The Daily Mail says the Budget will be popular, but it does not go far enough. The heaviest taxes are placed on a very small class, who will not complain.

The Journal is confident that the mass of the wage-earners would not resent a graduated tax on weekly wages.

The Daily Chronicle says it is a practical and workmanlike Budget, which seems to justify Mr. Bonar Law's optimism and our ultimate solvency.

The Daily News says the Budget's application of the screw on taxation stores confidence in our war finance, but the income-tax could have been more largely increased. It is a wonderful testimony to the resources of the nation that we are still able to finance ourselves after financing the Allies for three years.

The Times believes that the estimated revenue will prove to be considerably within the mark.

SOME EXPLANATIONS.

The 6/- income-tax mentioned above applies to unearned incomes exceeding £2,000 and earned incomes exceeding £2,500. It is estimated to produce £41,400,000 in a full year.

The income-tax is unchanged on earned incomes up to £500 and raised 3/- to those of £1,000, and rising to 5/3 to those of £2,500.

Regarding income chargeable to the Dominions income-tax as well as British income-tax, a White Paper says, it is proposed to continue the provision under which relief from the double tax is allowed at the expense of the British Exchequer, subject to the retention at present existing of a British income-tax of a minimum 3/6.

RESOLUTIONS PROVISIONALLY ADOPTED.

The Budget resolutions were provisionally adopted.

HOW BRITAIN CAN BE DEFEATED.

A GERMAN PUBLICIST'S VIEW.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The prominent German publicist, Georg Bernhard, writing in the *Vossische Zeitung*, says:—It is increasingly probable that a speedy peace can only be obtained politically. If the war must be ended by the sword peace can only be dictated in London, and that necessitates time. Great Britain can only be beaten if the Central Powers unite on the Continent by understandings or when the basis of their power by annexations in the East and West.

SAINT GEORGE'S DAY.

LONDON, April 22nd.

At a meeting of the Society of St. George, at the Mansion House, Lord Milner said:—In this hour of trial Great Britain stood out greater than ever, not merely in the matchless heroism of her sons, but in their cheerfulness, and their undaunted spirit. Never had the banner of St. George floated over more magnificent fighting men by land, sea, or air, or over a more resolute and more uncompromising people.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA CONCEDES GERMAN DEBAND.

LONDON, April 22nd.

A wireless Russian official states:—Russia has informed Germany that orders have been issued to the internment camps to prevent acts of violence amongst the war-prisoners who differ in politics, and Russia also assures Germany that officer prisoners will enjoy the privileges they possess in their own country. Moreover, the officials have been instructed to renounce all agitation against the political constitution of Germany and her Allies.

PRICE OF WHISKY.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Food Controller has fixed the maximum prices for whisky 30 deg. under proof at 9/- and 9/6 per bottle according to the quality, with a proportionate reduction in the lower strengths.

GERMANY RETAINS RUSSIAN LABOUR.

AMSTERDAM, April 22nd.

Germany's determination to retain the labour of Russian prisoners-of-war as long as possible is reflected in the official statement to the German Press that the immediate return of Russian prisoners is impossible. Their return can only proceed very slowly, and must extend over a long period, owing to the tax the war makes upon communications.

The statement finally refers to the possibility of prisoners preferring to remain in Germany.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, April 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Home Rule Bill would be introduced immediately, but he could not give the date.

AFFAIRS IN AMERICA.

RAW COTTON.

WASHINGTON, April 19th.

A Bill fixing the price of raw cotton at twenty-cent a pound during the war has been introduced in Congress. It empowers President Wilson to reduce or raise the price at his discretion.

The Cotton Exchange has had another exciting day. Some Japanese support values broke from 125 to 135 points under heavy general selling and then rebounded from 68 to 80 points, but again slumped 100 points on the introduction of the Bill fixing the price. After a rally of fifty points induced by heavy covering the market closed steady.

THE SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 22nd.

The Government's Silver Bill has passed the Senate, which inserted an amendment providing for the melting of 350,000,000 silver dollars instead of the 250,000,000 originally provided.

THE SILVER MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co. report:—Owing to the proposed legislation in the United States possibly involving the stabilisation of silver, the situation there is at a high figure. The market here has developed considerable firmness. Shanghai exchange is somewhat improved, but the quotation still keeps below silver parity.

POLITICAL TRANSITION OF CHINA.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

At a meeting of the Sociological Society, held in the rooms of the Royal Society of Arts, on February 19th, Mr. S. G. Cheng, M.A., B.Sc. (Econ.), read an interesting and closely reasoned paper on the "Political Transition of China and her International Relations." In the absence of Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., who was detained in the House of Commons, Mr. Graham Wallis presided. The lecturer, in the course of his address, said:—

You will probably be struck by the fact that every member in the lower House of Parliament represents 800,000 people, of whom less than half have votes, and that the voters, themselves practically, exercise no influence in the choice of representatives. A constituency of 800,000 inhabitants is, in fact, too vast for one representative to represent, and the election by two stages deprives the voters of one of the principal uses of giving them a vote. It is, of course, an unsettled point in China, whether the members of the lower House are representatives or mere delegates of the people. But the vastness of the constituency and the faintness of the interest which the voters take in current politics made it inevitable that the members once elected are no longer subject to the will of the people. But even with the representative theory there should be some link between legislators and their constituents, if the essence of Representative institution is not to be destroyed.

ABSENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

For the growth of public opinion several conditions are requisite. Homogeneity of population is one of them. In this respect China has no obstacle in her path. No doubt within her boundary she has populations of different races and traditions, but no vital questions like the industrial development of the country and the reorganisation of the national defence, Manchu Tartars, Mongols, and the Chinese of the North and South are essentially at one. Three hundred million Chinese speak the same language, profess the same religions, and inherit the same historical traditions. Manchus, Mongols, and the other races who now under the rule of the Chinese have almost all abandoned their own languages and customs, and have been entirely assimilated to the Chinese, both in letter and in spirit. (Hear, hear.) The real difficulty in the growth of public opinion in China is that the people at large are not always interested in politics. The average Chinese is perhaps industrious, honest, and even virtuous, but to use an Aristotelian phrase, a good man is not necessarily a good citizen. To quote J. S. Mill, "representative government is only suitable in the case in which the people are willing and able to do what is necessary for its preservation; (2) and the people are willing and able to fulfil the duties and discharge the functions which it imposes on them." If I apply these three criteria to China I feel that I must frankly admit that China at the present is not yet ripe for representative government. Throughout the long range of her history, the government of China has always been considered as the business of a handful of persons superior in character and intellect, and not as the concern of ordinary citizens. In China the vision of the average peasant or workman does not go beyond his village or his workshop, and his interest is confined to his family. He obeys the ordinance of the government if it is harmless to his occupation; he exercises his right to revolt if it is obnoxious or oppressive. He has no notion that he himself, together with his fellow-countrymen, has the power to determine what kinds of laws and administration he should get, and he has not the faintest idea that, given a vote, he should have a representative in the House of Parliament who should truly represent his interest.

FREE PEOPLE WANTING LEADERSHIP.

The Chinese, though they have never had any direct share in government, are nevertheless the freest people in the world, and are the most zealous in keeping their personal freedom intact. Richthofen is of opinion that there is no people in the world more immune than the Chinese from official interference. I recollect that ten years ago when the district magistrate in my native town began to reorganise the police force, he stopped all the pedlars wandering about on the pavements of the narrow streets. This was taken by the townsfolk as a restriction on their freedom of trade, and a serious strike broke out. The consequence was that the reorganisation of the police force had to be suspended.

I hope I have indicated the difficulties of China in her formation of a representative government. The solution of these difficulties is, to my mind, not far to seek. In every phase of life, in warfare, in politics, in industry or in labour movement, leadership is essential to any organised action. China is now sadly in need of leaders—leaders in public opinion, leaders in industry, and leaders in education. With a population of 400 million eager and willing to work, and with resources richer than any other nation on the earth, she will undoubtedly become at once and the same time a first-class industrial, cultural, military power if she were only properly equipped with leaders, we have every reason to hope that such leaders will be supplied by and recruited from the younger Chinese, who have received and are receiving modern education in this and in many other countries. Before I conclude this part of my address, I may perhaps be allowed to say that the Republican form of government will stay. The theory of the Emperor has gone, and the people, at least the intelligent section of it, will no longer tolerate the usurpation of any ambitious man under the pretence of a heavenly will. Until popular education is more extended, and more leaders have been produced and tried to bring the people to a standard required by a representative government, the ship of State will be steered by the few.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY, AND LEASED TERRITORIES.

Extra-territorial rights similar to those granted to most of the treaty States.

Japan, in 1890, was subject to the same restriction. Siam and Abyssinia, like China, are not masters in their own households, whenever a law suit affects a European. China, now, following the example of Japan, is remodelling her civil and criminal laws and reforming her prisons on European lines. It is hoped that in due course they will come up to the standard of European justice and comfort. Moreover, she, in order to secure a judiciary to administer her reformed laws, is doing her best to train a sufficiently large number of jurists who should in future be able to deal with all legal questions with honour, equity, and justice as they are understood in Europe. It is reasonably hoped that before long extra-territorial rights in China will be abolished, and foreigners in China will be under her law. Apart from extra-territorial rights, foreign Powers possessed some claims over China which are anomalous in international law. A lease of territory by her to another State involves a surrender of her sovereignty over the territory leased for the duration of lease. Lease of territory was claimed by States because China was unwilling to open her ports to foreign trade. Foreign Powers, therefore, must have in her sons, harbours, and coaling stations for their ships and sea elements for their business firms. The claim is now no longer sustainable in view of the fact that since 1900 China has not only put no obstruction to the extension of foreign trade, but has done everything in her power to encourage it. She has opened voluntarily many ports both on the coast and in the interior in which foreigners can live, trade and settle as freely as in any free European country, and are given every protection by the Chinese police. At the present, the voluntary ports are beginning to rival the treaty ports, both in number and in volume of trade. In connection with the lease of territory, there were some other obligations on the part of China not to cede certain parts of her territory to any Power without the consent of a third State. In 1905 China consented not to cede the Yangtze Valley to any Power without the consent of Great Britain. The obligation is passive and occasion has never arisen to put the case into trial.

The Chairman, in expressing thanks to the lecturer, said it was one of his hopes that in the future there might be established a new China Society, where both English and Chinese students of politics and sociology could meet together round a table and thrash out the common problems of the East. He believed himself that the solution of the enormously difficult problem of Government of the Asiatic continent lay in the development of the Federal idea which gave real responsibility to localities whose Government might be directed by trained local leaders. Referring to the present war he said the Chinese were the only great people who had steadfastly adhered to the principle of peace, and had shown that respect for human life, that large and moral conception of international relations, on the development of which by the next generation, the future peace of the world depends.

Sir Francis Pigott said: The problem of federation, which the chairman has raised, is one of deepest interest, and one which all who love the East would like to discuss with him. But the question of federation is one of the most dangerous and difficult problems of the East. Before the time comes to discuss that problem, there is a more immediate question to be settled, viz. the war, in which China has voluntarily borne her part. I think, so far as China is concerned, we have come to the parting of the ways, because she has endured something which gives her a right to a seat at the Peace Conference, at which her future must be decided. As you know, one of the earliest conflicts of the war took place around Tsingtao. I do not know whether English people realise what China neutrality was violated, and her territory invaded by both belligerents. She and her people suffered tortures of pride. Undoubtedly they hardly realised what the position was, but I myself have tried to put it before them, and I believe they understand now that, so far as the Allies were concerned, the violation of Chinese neutrality was inevitable. This gives her a right to a seat at the Peace Conference. She must be represented there, and I believe, the Allies will treat her claims with courtesy and consideration. On one point I am unable to agree with the lecturer, that is the question of extra-territoriality. It would be a mistake for China to ask too much. If she is wisely advised she will rather concentrate on a number of difficult problems, and anomalies which make the extra-territorial question so acutely painful for her. I think all these problems can be put on a proper basis. China will remember the treaties were drafted very much in a hurry without the least knowing what the words meant. If she will try and get the question put on a satisfactory footing in all its relations, legal and financial, I think the Powers will have very little difficulty in agreeing with her and compensating her for what her people had to go through during the siege of Tsingtao, and for the help they are giving, and have given, during the war.

Mr. George Jamieson said China had an uphill task before her. She had got to decide what her form of Government was to be. What was wanted was leadership. Out of every hundred people in China, ninety-nine were indifferent to politics, and the remaining 1 per cent. were more anxious to secure their share of the spoils of Government than to governing wisely. Unless they could pull together, he was afraid there was a good deal of trouble in store for the country.

Mr. Cheng replied briefly to the criticisms, and the proceedings terminated.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO BRITISH PRISONERS. RETURNED MEN'S TESTIMONY.

At this time of day it would seem that little can be added to the tale of German barbarity towards those who fall into their power—the whole world is familiar with the essential features of the deliberate and organised cruelty of which British prisoners have in a special degree been the victims. Nevertheless, it is well that there should be placed on record such authentic details as those contained in the report just published by the Government Committee on the Treatment of British Prisoners, in which are set out the testimonies of forty-eight officers and seventy-seven non-commissioned officers and men, captured between the outbreak of war and the end of December, 1914, as to what befell them during their transport to Germany.

There is nothing very new in the report, but two things which it establishes may be noted. Statements by some of the officers and men concerned, who are now in Great Britain, have already been published, and the mass of evidence now added effectually proves that their sufferings were in no way exceptional. Again, there has been a disposition in some quarters to draw a distinction in this, as in other respects, between the German people and their military masters. These records show that some of the worst indignities suffered by the prisoners were inflicted by the civilian population, including women of the well-to-do classes, and especially the "ladies" of the German Red Cross.

During the first three months of the war (says the report) there is hardly a single mention of any English prisoner, however severely wounded, receiving medical care from the enemy during journeys which habitually lasted for several days. The condition of the wounded under these circumstances was in very many cases such as can hardly be described. It constantly happened that officers and men alike were shut into trucks for the inevitably slow and lengthy journey. The use of these trucks, uncleaned and unmaisoned, for men severely wounded, so overworked that fifty or sixty men were packed in a single truck, with the doors closed and any sort of alleviation absolutely denied, entailed terrible suffering for the prisoners. The most elementary requirements of decency and cleanliness were regularly refused. Not only were the prisoners thrown into trucks, often inches deep in animal manure, but for days and nights at a time they were forbidden to leave them for any purpose.

Care was taken to make the conditions specially degrading for the English. Where French and English prisoners were conveyed by the same train the French would be better accommodated, and allowed privileges in the matter of obtaining food at stations. The persistent attempts of the French on such occasions to supply the English prisoners were invariably frustrated.

CHRONICLES OF "HATE" CHRONICLES. Besides the miseries of filth, of suffocation, of overcrowding, of untended and putrescent wounds, the prisoners endured prolonged and quite needless torment through hunger and thirst. On one journey, which lasted for three days, four officers and twenty-eight men were given three loaves of black bread to divide between them. This had to last the entire journey, and during these three days they had nothing whatever to drink, not even water, until on the last day they were given a cup of coffee apiece. On another occasion a carriageful of prisoners were given one small jug of soup among them all and a small cube of raw bacon apiece to last for forty-eight hours. Again, on a journey lasting three days and nights, sixty men in a cattle-truck were left for thirty-six hours without anything at all; then the door was opened and a few pieces of bread were thrown to them like dogs. They begged for water, and it was only after twelve hours that a bucket was placed in the truck.

Moreover, the physical sufferings of the British were everywhere aggravated by incessant moral brutality. At all stages of the journey the prisoners were displayed as an exhibition to the crowd. On August 25, for example, a party of British officers, wounded and unwounded, were kept standing for two hours outside the station at Cambrai, exposed to a disorderly crowd of soldiers and transport drivers, who threatened, insulted, and spat at them. On all journeys, without exception, whenever the train stopped a dense and highly hostile crowd was found on the platform, who surged round the carriages and trucks containing prisoners, threatening them with knives and revolvers, and insulting them with the grossest forms of abuse.

German officers often took an active part on these occasions. One scene in particular, at Aschen, on September 2nd, is described by several witnesses. Here a mob of drunken Uhlans and railways employees was deliberately incited against the prisoners by a German colonel. Their behaviour became so threatening that the train was used from being rushed by the crowd only by being moved out of the station. If there happened to be among the prisoners a Highlander in a kilt, this curiosity would be exhibited in the doorway of the truck. Well-dressed women were constantly prominent in these scenes, and often at wayside stations rows of school-children would be found drawn up, chanting choruses of abuse. At the journey's end the prisoners would have the same experience as they were marched from the station to their camp.

AND CROSS COUNTRY. At Torgau, for example, a party of thirty officers arriving in the evening after a three days' journey, were marched through the town with a thin guard of old Landsturm troops, and had great difficulty in getting through the rumenae spitting, threatening crowds, mostly well-dressed people of the middle classes, which thronged the streets. At one large house several ladies in evening dress stood at an open window shouting and shaking their fists. One of these officers describes how, as they left the train at Torgau Station, (Continued at foot of next column.)

MAN AND THE ANGELS. NEW CHALLENGE TO DARWINISM.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT TO THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

When Darnell, speaking in the earlier days of the Darwinian controversy, proclaimed himself rhetorically to be on the side of the angels as against that of the apes, he won the easy applause of the uninstructed, but was looked upon rather askance by contemporary science. That he was not quite so wrong as he then seemed was the burden of a remarkable lecture on "The Origin of Man," delivered at King's College yesterday by Professor Wood-Jones, Professor of Anatomy in the University of London. That man is not, as has been held till quite recently, descended from the anthropoid apes; that these would be in fact more accurately described as having been descended from man; that man, as man, is far more ancient than the whole anthropoid branch; that, compared with him, the chimpanzee and the orang-outang are new-comers on this planet—these were the assertions made by Professor Wood-Jones, and which he claimed to have been proved not only by recent anatomical research, but to be deducible from the whole trend of geological and anthropological discovery. Quite one of the most interesting references in Professor Wood-Jones' lecture was to the recent reports by Dr. Stewart Arthur Smith, of Sydney, on the Talgai skull, discovered in 1899 in the Darling Downs, New South Wales, but never seriously investigated till 1914. This undoubtedly human skull, very highly mineralised, was found in a stratum with extinct pouched mammals, and is probably as ancient as the famous Piltdown skull, whose human nature was so hotly being disputed just before the war. In deposits of the same age as those in which the Talgai skull was unearthed were found the bones of dingoes dogs, and also the bones of extinct pouched mammals gnawed by these dogs. Now the dramatic interest of this discovery lies in the following facts. Until the arrival of Captain Cook in Australia no non-pouched mammals had ever intruded upon the Australian island continent. It is geologically certain that Australia has always been surrounded by sea since the time of the evolution of pouched mammals. Had it not been so it is almost certain that the many non-pouched mammals in the neighbouring continents would have migrated thither. How then, can the presence of the Talgai man and his dingo dogs, alone among these, be accounted for? We are almost forced to the conclusion that he must have arrived there in boats with his family and his domesticated dogs. And the astounding fact emerges that at a period in the world's history when, only a year or two ago, the most advanced anatomists were insisting that man was scarcely distinguishable from his brute ancestors, a man already so highly developed as to have domesticated animals, to be a boat-builder and navigator, was actually in Australia, and to an astonishing degree the reasoning master of his own fate.

In view not only of even more convincing evidence, gathered from man's own anatomical structure, Professor Wood-Jones made a moving appeal for the whole reconsideration of that post-Darwinian conception of man's comparatively recent emergence from the brute kingdom, which he claimed to have been so disastrous to the world's thought in view of present tragic events. The "missing link," of Huxley, he asserted, if ever found, would not be a more apelike man, but a more human ape. Such phrases as "The will to live," "The struggle for existence," and "The survival of the fittest"—the whole idea of what Professor Wood-Jones described as end-on evolution from lower to higher forms—must be abandoned in view of our new knowledge. Man as man is inconceivably more ancient than has ever been supposed even by so original and daring an investigator as Professor Arthur Keith in his last book, "The Antiquity of Man." Finally, the whole theory of brute striving, red in tooth and claw, for the world's mastery, and the philosophies founded thereon, are gross misinterpretations, so Professor Wood-Jones pleaded, from which not only on sentimental, but scientific grounds it is imperative for human thought to free itself.

a woman leant from the window of a first-class compartment and spat in his face.

But all things considered, it was the behaviour of the German Red Cross that was the most revolting. At every station there would be found an elaborate installation of food and drink and materials for medical aid presided over by women wearing the Red Cross. Consistently they refused anything whatever to the English, however desperate their needs. When asked by a wounded officer for a glass of water one of these ladies burst out laughing, and said:—"Nothing for you English." They would show food to the starving prisoners and then remove it, calling the attention of the crowd, and observing that it was "not for swine." The women seemed to be even worse in this respect than the men. They were extraordinarily venomous in preventing anything from reaching the prisoners, and their general display of spite, their heartless cruelty, their profusion of gross insult, were barbarous beyond all words. One officer tells how a woman of the Red Cross brought him a glass of water, spitting in it first.

In this long record of cruelty towards suffering and defenceless men one kind of incident stands out, not uncommonly, as an exception to the rule. The German soldiers who travelled in charge of the prisoners would often do what they could for them (which was very little) when they could be sure of doing so unobserved by their superiors or by the crowd. On many of the journeys the English would have got nothing at all if it had not been that sometimes, between stations, the Germans gave them a little of their own food.—Daily Telegraph.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON GERMAN KULTUR. MENACE TO THE WORLD.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling was the principal speaker at a largely attended patriotic demonstration held at the Pleasure Gardens Theatre, Folkestone, recently. Great interest had been aroused by the visit of the world-famous author, who came to speak on behalf of the local War Savings Committee, and the theatre was packed with people from the town and districts around.

Mr. Kipling said: We have rather a dry subject to talk over this afternoon, so, before I begin, if you will allow me, I will tell you a story. Once upon a time, a hundred years ago, there was a large and highly-organised community in India who lived by assassination and robbery. They were educated to it from their infancy; they followed it as a profession, and it was also their religion. They were called Thugs. Their method was to disguise themselves as pilgrims, or travellers, or merchants, and to join with parties of pilgrims, travellers, and merchants moving about India. They got into the confidence of their victims, found out what they had on them, and in due time—after weeks or months of acquaintance—they killed them by giving them poisoned food—sweetmeats for choice—or by strangling them from behind as they sat over the fire of an evening, with a knotted towel or a specially prepared piece of rope. They then stripped the corpse of all valuables, threw it down a well, or buried it, and went on to the next job. At last things got so bad that the Government of India had to interfere, and after many years spent in tracking down and hanging up the actual murderers, and imprisoning their spies and confederates, who included all ranks of society, it put an end to the whole business of Thuggee.

The world has progressed since that day. By present standards of crime those Thugs were ineffective amateurs. They did not mutilate or defile the bodies of the dead; they did not torture, or rape, or enslave people; they did not kill children for fun; and they did not burn villages. They merely killed and robbed in an unobtrusive way as a matter of education, duty, and religion, under the patronage of their goddess, Kali the Destroyer.

Very good. At the present moment all the Powers of the world that have not been bullied or bribed to keep out of it have been forced to join in one International Department to make an end of German international Thuggee, for the reason that if it is not ended life on this planet becomes insupportable for human beings. Even now there are people in England who find it hard to realise that the Hun has been educated by the State from his birth to look upon assassination and robbery as a profession, and that he can laboriously think out, as a perfectly legitimate means to the national ends of his country. He is not shocked by these things. He has been taught that it is his business to perform them, his duty to support them, and his religion to justify them. They are, and for a long time past they have been, as legitimate in his eyes as the ballot in ours. This, remember, was as true of the German in 1914 as it is now. People who have been brought up to make organised evil in every form their supreme good because they believe that evil will pay them are not going to change their belief till it is proved that evil does not pay. So far the Hun believes that evil has paid him in the past, and will pay him better in the future. He has had a good start.

Like the Thug, the Hun knew exactly what he meant to do before he opened his campaign against mankind. As we have proof now, his poisoned sweetmeats and knotted towels were prepared years beforehand, and his spies had given him the fullest information about all the people he intended to attack. So he is doing what is right in his own eyes. He thought out the hell he wished to create; he built it up seriously and scientifically with his best hands and brains; he breathed into it his own spirit, that it might grow with his needs; and at the hour that he judged best, he let it loose on a world that till then had believed there were limits beyond which men born of women dared not sin.

ENGLISH NON-COMBATANTS SLAIN.

Nine-tenths of the atrocities Germany has committed have not been made public. I think this is a mistake. But one gets hint of them here and there. Folkestone has had more than a hint. For instance, we were told the other day that more than 14,000 English non-combatants, men, women, and children, had been drowned, burned, or blown to pieces since the war began. But we have no conception—and till the veil is lifted after the war we shall have no conception—of the range and system of these atrocities. Least of all shall we realise, as they realise in Belgium and occupied France just across the water, the cold, organised miseries which Germany has laid upon the populations that have fallen into her hands that she might break their bodies and defile their souls. That is part of the German creed.

What understanding is possible with a breed that has worked for and brought about these things? And so long as the Germans are left with any excuse for thinking that such things pay, can any peace be made with them in which men can trust? None. For it is the peculiar essence of German Kultur—which is the German religion—that it is Germany's moral duty to break every tie, every restriction that binds man to follow man, if she thinks it will pay. Therefore, all mankind are against her. Therefore, all mankind must be against her till she learns that no race can make its way or break its way outside the borders of humanity.

There has been a great deal of money spent in England lately—several millions a day for the last twelve hundred days. That means that many people have had the chance of earning more money—in some cases very much more money—than they could have earned in peace-time.

But all the money in the world is no use to a man or his country if he spends it as fast as he gets it. All he has left is his bills, and the reputation of being a fool, which he can get more cheaply in other ways. Just now we all have the opportunity of protecting ourselves against private and public anxieties by investing as much as we can in War Loans.

Money is a curious article. Have you ever thought that invested money is the only thing in the world, outside the Army, the Navy, and the Mercantile Marine, that will work for you while you sleep? Everything else, a knock-off, or goes to bed, or goes on a holiday at intervals; but our money sits up all through the year working to fetch in the 5 per cent. interest that the Government gives on every pound it borrows from us.

SOMETHING OF A MAN TO SAVE.

Savings represent much more than their mere money value. They are proof that the saver is worth something in himself. Any fool can waste, any fool can muddle, but it takes something of a man to save, and the more he saves the more of a man does it make him. Waste and extravagance unsettle a man's mind for every crisis; thrift, which means some form of self-restraint and continence, steadies it. And we need steady minds just now. Remember, too, that everything we waste in the way of manufactured goods—from a match upwards—as well as everything we buy that isn't absolutely necessary to get on with, means diverting some man or woman's time and energy from doing work connected with the war. And war work—which means supplies food, munition, ships—is the only thing that is of the least importance now. Everything outside that necessity is danger and waste. So you see, we are all in a splendid position to invest. Not only is there more money going about, and fewer things to buy it with, but it is also wrong to spend money on what there is available.

Nothing else under Heaven matters to-day except that the war shall go on to victory. From time to time the representatives of the Allies meet together and lay down what the war aims of the Allies are. From time to time our statesmen repeat them. They all agree we are fighting for freedom and liberty; for the right of small States to exist; and for nations to decide for themselves how they are to be governed. All this we understand and perfectly believe.

That is the large view of the situation. What is the personal aspect of the case for you and me? We are fighting for our lives, the lives of every man, woman, and child here and everywhere else. We are fighting that we may not be herded into actual slavery, such as the Germans have established by force of their arms in large parts of Europe. We are fighting against eighteen hours a day forced labour under the lash or at the point of the bayonet, with a dog's death and a dog's burial at the end of it. We are fighting that men, women, and children may not be tortured, burned, and mutilated in the public streets, as happened in this town and in hundreds of others. And we will go on fighting till the race who have done these things are in no position to continue or repeat their offences.

If for any reason whatever, we fall short of victory—and there is no half-way house between victory and defeat—what happens to us? This. Every relation every understanding, every decency upon which civilisation has been so anxiously built up will go—will be washed out, because it will have been proved unable to endure. The whole idea of democracy—which at bottom is what the Hun fights against—will be dismissed from men's minds, because it will have been shown incapable of maintaining itself against the Hun. It will die; and it will die discredited, together with every belief and practice that is based on it. The Hun ideal the Hun's root-notions of life will take its place throughout the world. Under that dispensation man will become once more the natural prey, body and goods, of his better armed neighbour. Women will be the mere instrument for continuing the breed; the soul of man's lust and man's cruelty, and labour will become a thing to be knocked on the head if it dares to give trouble, and worked to death if it does not. And from this order of life there will be no appeal, no possibility of any escape.

This is what the Hun means when he says he intends to impose German Kultur—which is the German religion—upon the world. This is precisely what the world has handed itself together to resist. It will take every ounce of its will to try us out to the naked soul. Our trial will not be made less by the earnest advice and suggestions that we should accept some sort of compromise, which means defeat, put forward by Hun agents and confederates among us. They are busy in that direction already. But be sure of this. Nothing—nothing we may have to endure now will weigh one feather-weight compared with what we shall most certainly have to suffer if for any cause we fail to victory.

ARGENTINE GIFT TO THE RED CROSS.

The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John has received from Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., British Minister at Buenos Aires, the sum of £25,000 contributed by the people of the Argentine Republic, in response to the Red Cross appeal on "One Day." This contribution was the result of a patriotic effort by the British Society in the Argentine, who organized the appeal, at the request of Sir Reginald Tower, chairman of the British Patriotic Committee in the Argentine. The Society state that there is a little more money to come in. Of the amount now remitted £25,000 was collected by the British Women's Patriotic Association in the Argentine.

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Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918. [1922]

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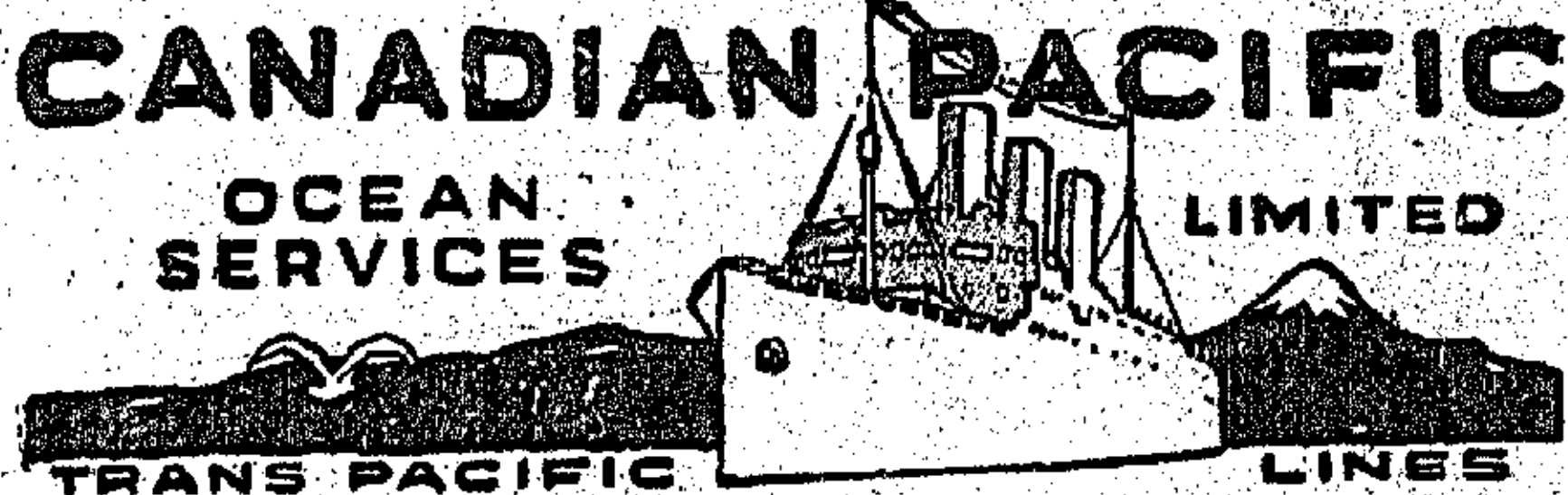
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MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 26th Apr., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW & NINGPO	"TAISANG"	Sun., 28th Apr., D.Light.
SHANGHAI	"WONGANG"	Tues., 30th Apr., D.Light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 3rd May, 3 p.m.

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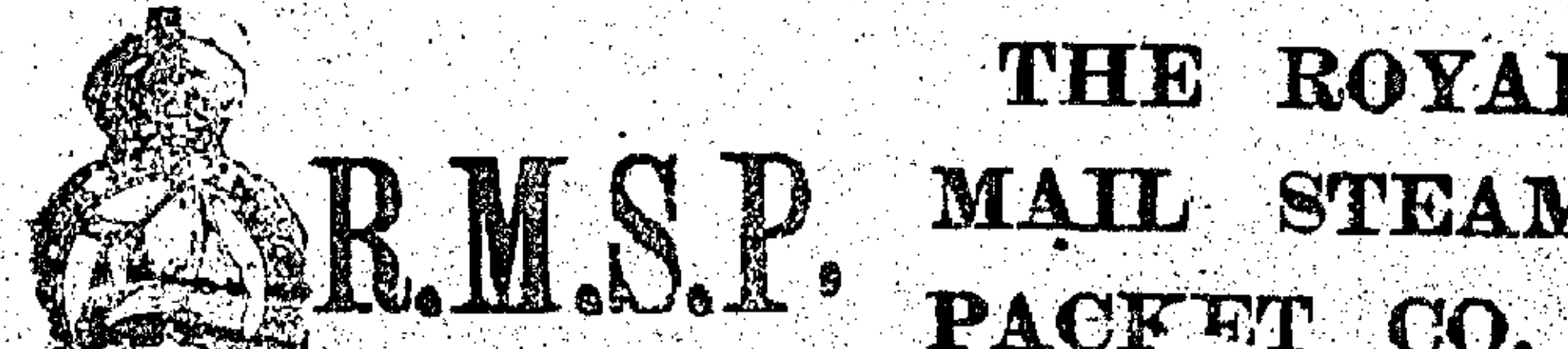
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Returning from Manila steamers proceed to Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Haiphong when latest news of the war is received.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitai, Jassalon, Lebanon, Tawee and Lahad Datt.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
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They have not yet arrived from England, but can be obtained on application at the end of the month.

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The Directories and Descriptions are of:

CHINA.	CHINA.	Canton.
Peking.	Soochow.	Whampoa.
Hankow.	Chinkiang.	Kowloon.
Tientsin.	Nanking.	Lappa.
Shanghai.	Wuhu.	Samsui.
Taku.	Kowliang.	Kongmoon.
Anking.	Hankow.	Nanking.
Manchuria.	Yochow.	Wuchow.
Trade Cities.	Shensi.	Kwangshuwan.
Nanchang.	Ichang.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Holchow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihow.	Wanchow.	Mingtee.
Tientsin.	Santu.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Foohow.	Tengraeh.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Changchun.
Harbin.	Kirin.	Hunchun.
Swatow.	Lungkow.	
Lungchingun.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.	JAPAN AND FORMOSA.	Kobe.
Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kobe.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Takamatsu.
Hiroshima.	Nagasaki.	Takamatsu.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Amoy.
Shimonoseki.	Tamari.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.	EASTERN SIBERIA.	Nicolajewsk.
Vladivostok.	Chersky.	
Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Champo.	Fusan.	Chinsampo.
Kusan.	Pingyang.	Songhin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO, FRANCE INDO-CHINA.

HANOI.	ANNA.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Tekin Province.	Quinhon.	Camboage.

PHILIPPINES.	PHILIPPINES.	Cebu.
Manila.	Iloilo.	
	Borneo.	
	Labuan.	
	British North Borneo.	
	Brunei.	

MALAY STATES.	MALAY STATES.	Pahang.
Perak.	Selangor.	Kedah.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Perlis.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	
Singapore.	Penang.	Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.	Netherlands India.
Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Gorontalo.	Maccassar.
	East Coast of Sumatra.	

WEATHER REPORT.

April 24th, at 12.10.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines and moderately elsewhere. An anti-cyclone of moderate intensity covers N. China and S. Manchuria; the depression has probably moved into the Pacific.

M. & rate to fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

—Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. (to-day), 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 3.28 inches, against an average of 10.28 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.

Force: N.E. wind's, fresh.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lanchow) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lanchow) No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

SIGNAL SYMBOL. Meaning.

1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the Headquarters of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lapchik, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

SIGNAL SIGNALS (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.

2.—White-green-green.

3.—Green-white-white.

4.—Green-green-white.

5.—White-white-green.

6.—Green-green-green.

7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being as published as night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Kai Wan, Sai Kung, She Tai Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40 m.p.h., mean velocity by Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 3 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing in rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

24TH APRIL, A.M.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind		Weather.
				Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok	30.12	53	51			
Nemuro	30.12	54	50			
Hakodate	30.12	54	50			
Tokio	30.12	54	50			
Kobe	30.12	54	50			
Nagasaki	30.12	54	50			
Kagoshima	30.12	54	50			
Osaka	30.12	54	50			
Yokohama	30.12	54	50			
Shanghai	30.12	54	50			
Amoy	30.12	54	50			
Swatow	30.12	54	50			
Shanghai	30.12	54	50			
Amoy	30.12	54	50			
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

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"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(KLEPPNER & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 25th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 25th Apr. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 27th Apr. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 30th Apr. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 19 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 26th Apr., at Noon.
"SAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodges ... | TUESDAY, 30th Apr., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	1917	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at Fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. GODDARD & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PAREL,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU ... 12,500 tons ... FRI. 26th April 11 A.M. HIRANO MARU ... 18,000 tons ... THURS. 9th May 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,500 tons ... SAT. 18th May 11 A.M. NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons ... SAT. 15th June 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU ... 8,000 tons ... FRI. 25th April CEYLON MARU ... 10,000 tons ... MON. 28th April	
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing: From Hongkong.

‡ SUWA MARU ... WED. 15th May, at 11 A.M.
† FUSHIMI MARU ... TUES. 11th June, at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. MORI Manager.

Telephone 262 and 263

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI. 24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT. 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	THURS. 20th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Middle of May.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Early July.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Early September.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, L.T.D. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

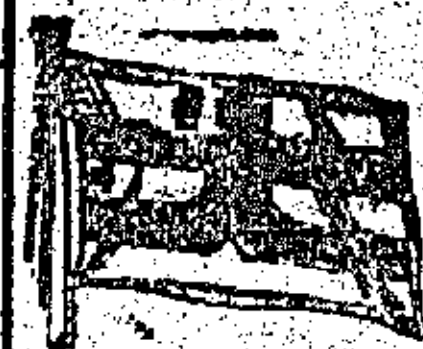
Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... MONDAY, 29th Apr., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... MONDAY, 6th May at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Apr., at 8 A.M.
"KALIO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 28th Apr., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... MONDAY, 29th Apr., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO;
JUNE 21. and AUGUST 31. 1918.

AN UNEQUALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. BETTER, Freight and Passenger Agents, Prince's Building, Lee Hing Street.

